

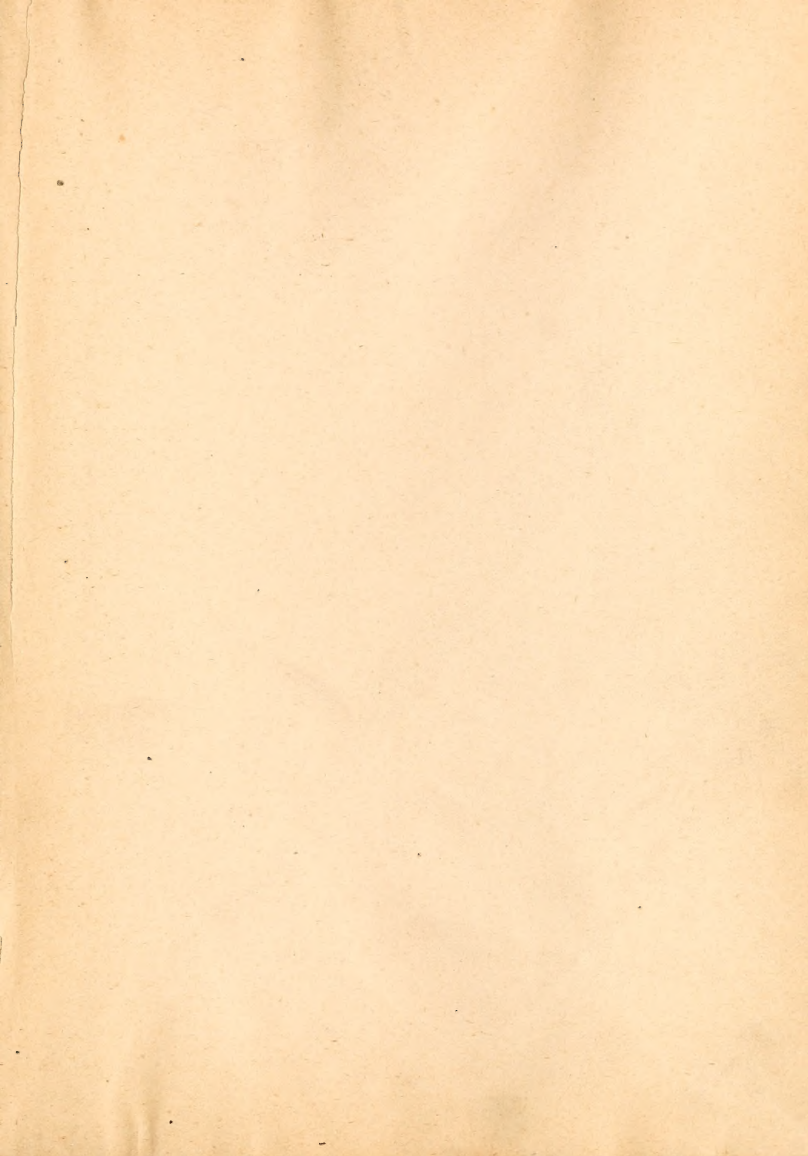
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MORAVIA  
SPEC. COLL.













Some Observations  
upon the use of the particles  
Antequam and Priusquam,  
with special reference to  
The Historical Development of the Subjunctive Usage.

By  
Walter Hullihen.

Thesis: 1900.  
Johns Hopkins University.

Ad;

Richard A. B.



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Tibullus & Propertius should be included. Also catullus.

Why are the Epistulae, the Tragedies and the works  
of the other poets omitted?



This introduction might better be omitted. Citations  
of the grammars will not help you any. Let your  
subject, if it has anything to say, speak for itself.  
And this, of course, comes after your material has been  
collected, sifted, and arranged under the different heads, to be  
discussed.

## Introduction.

Every Latin scholar, certainly every young scholar, has, I imagine, been struck and perplexed by the insufficiency and the vagueness of statement which is found in all the standard grammatical works in regard to the use of the particles "antequam" and "priusquam". Take as an extreme example the statement in a popular American school grammar that the rules which govern the use of the particles "antequam" and "priusquam" are the same as those for the use of "cum"! And still another in which as a main heading the statement is made that the Present Indicative occurs after positive sentences; nothing more than that in explanation; nothing to indicate whether the statement refers to cases in which the leading sentence is Present, Future or Past. Nor does appeal to the larger grammatical works help the matter much; more examples are given, and in one, Draczen, the subject is divided up into a larger number of categories but the information is here, too, of a very vague and often almost contradictory nature. The great number of grammars examined the more fixed becomes the impression that each has borrowed from its predecessors with only some slight change in the wording which renders the import more or less clear, as the case may be, but which adds little if anything for serious investigation; the common-known illustrative examples serving each in turn, and creating the presumption that little has been done by most of them in the matter of collecting examples for the sake of individual study of the usage.

My own work on the subject has consisted in collecting the chief





cause of the unsatisfactoriness of the accounts given in the treatises alluded to lies in the fact that in no case have a sufficient number of examples from a wide enough range of literature been examined by the writer. In such the treatment of such a subject if the investigation be confined to narrow limits of the literature, to only a few writers of different periods, the results are vitiated if allowance is not made for the growth of usage and the change that takes place in the course of the development of a language; especially is this true of the particles *antequam* and *priusquam* which perhaps more than any other of the Latin conjunctions show marked changes in the rules which govern them of one period as compared with those of another. Moreover, it has been impossible for writers in the past to make this allowance for change of usage, for the reason that, not having followed the development themselves by collecting examples from every period, they have had no criterion by which to judge; and it has been to supply this need, in however imperfect a way, that I have collected all of the examples from most of the important writings of Latin authors from Plautus and Cato down to Lucius and Suetonius; since it became more and more evident to me, as my work progressed, that it was only in this way that a proper and satisfactory appreciation of the subject could be obtained. The ~~present~~ results of this investigation are presented in this paper and will, I hope, at least furnish a few simple working rules which are certainly needed in our grammars.

In regard to those points ~~upon~~ <sup>where</sup> which I have departed



from the commonly accepted beliefs and have had to take  
issue with the opinion of very distinguished scholars, I  
trust that I shall not be held guilty of arrogance in offer-  
ing my opinions in opposition to those so much better  
by experience and ability to treat of questions of Latin syntax,  
since those opinions are only offered in virtue of the possession  
and careful investigation by the writer of statistics whose com-  
pleteness was much greater than that of which other writers on  
the subject have had at hand.

In no respect has this study of the historical develop-  
ment of the use of the conjunction *quod* been of greater  
value than in showing that many uses which  
have been looked upon heretofore as separate or abnormal  
are directly due to influences and conditions which can  
be pointed out, and are their natural + logical result, plac-  
ing their proper and abiding part in the scheme of the whole.

While, perhaps, the most important general result obtained  
has been to show the marked tendency as the language ad-  
vanced in growth toward the use of the Subjunctive to the  
exclusion of the Indicative in almost every association of  
tenses; a fact which has never been clearly brought out  
and in most instances not noticed at all. The develop-  
ment of this tendency in the different associations of tenses  
will be especially emphasized in the treatment of each in  
the following pages.

The literature upon the subject outside of the stan-  
dard grammars is extremely meagre. Only two treatises  
of any size having appeared; that of Dr. Hale on the Anticipa-  
tory Subjunctive in Greek and Latin, and Antonic's "Beobachtungen".





Without attempting in this place anything like a detailed examination of Dr. Hale's paper, it may be said that it does not add anything to the "prospect" theory as explaining certain Subjunctives with *antequam* and *priusquam*, which was set up by Sommerhausen in a short article in the *Classical Review* of 1893. That this "prospect" idea had its influence in determining the use of the Subjunctive mood in certain cases is indisputable, but it is also, I think, beyond dispute that in most cases of its occurrence in Latin it is so interwoven with other relations which also have an influence in causing the use of the Subjunctive, that a discussion of it in a isolated form - if, indeed, such a condition ever exist in the case of *antequam* and *priusquam* - is practically valueless.

The analogy with Greek in the genesis of the "anticipatory" Subjunctive in Latin Dr. Hale has to supply by hypothesis, since examples cannot be cited in support of it, which greatly detracts from the confidence of the reader in his theory; and this confidence is still further shaken when he finds that the theories built up for the Greek conjunctions, and for *cum* and *donec*, find a strange contradiction, which he apparently overlooks, when applied to the *antequam* usage as attested by example; as a single example, on p. 75 he says: "In classical Latin the anticipatory Subjunctive has entirely given way, after primary tenses, before the general independent moment of the future indicative"; a movement which does not exist at all in the case of *antequam* and *priusquam*, as will be seen subsequently. It is, moreover, very noticeable that when the sentences with *antequam* and *priusquam* are asked in Dr. Hale's paper, the subject of genesis and develop-



ment is almost entirely dropped, the writer contenting himself with defining very exactly the different types and categories into which he divides the *congiuntivo*.

Sonnenackin, to whom the credit must be ascribed of having been the first to suggest in print the "prospective" idea as the explanation of the subjunctive in certain cases, has, as has been said, divided rather than established the nature of this subjunctive, but like Dr. Hale has, in my opinion, used in the scope of influence he would give it. He has, moreover, as I say in a subsequent number of the *Classicae Revue* has shown, been particularly unfortunate in his selection of examples, though I cannot with I say, who begs the question at issue, reject entirely a theory which is certainly sound as far as it goes.

Anton in his "*Beobachtungen*", a pamphlet of fifty pages which might easily have been embraced in much less space, is only engaged in establishing a rule for negative sentences, in which the main verb is in the Perfect tense, which is true for a large portion of the literature but which should have been limited as to period as will appear in the treatment of the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

G. Pescatori in the "*Bollettino di Filologia Classica*", May 1898, in an article entitled "*Antequam & priusquam coll'imperfecto & col'pnecheprofetto del congiuntivo*", lays down the following as the rule distinguishing between the uses of the Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive; "*L'antequam quando è preceduto da una negazione, vuole dopo di sé il pnecheprofetto, negli altri casi l'imperfecto*", explaining in such an example as Cic. Phil. 5. 47 "*saepe magna indeoles virtutis, priusquam rei publica prodiret potius est, extincta est*", the "*potiusset*" as an Imperfect of "*potius*".



This rule, which has to have recourse to such a explanation, and which is evidently based simply upon the fact that the writer has noticed the presence usually of a negative with the Pluperfect Subjunctive and not upon the study of the inherent nature of the two types, is obviously valueless.

In the same Journal, August 1898, M. A. Nicalella, in an article with the same title as the preceding, criticizes that of Pescatori, in one particular quite unjustly, apparently being entirely mistaken that Pescatori's rule was only intended to apply to sentences in which the Subjunctive must be used, and sets up a rule of his own which is but little more satisfactory; "Le particelle *princepsquam* ed *antequam* richiudono l'*superfetto* del cong. quando valgono 'senza aspettare che', quando cioè richiudono l'idea d'*intenzione* o *premura* da parte del soggetto delle prop. principali; richiudono il *piacechiuff* del cong. quando si tratta di un'azione che si ripete, e quando, esclusa l'idea di premura, si esprime che un fatto accade prima che un altro abbia avuto termine, o bisogno di verificarsi". The objections to the latter part of this as a rule will be seen in the treatment of the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

No attempt has been made in this paper in its present form to take up every association of tenses found with "*antequam*" and "*princepsquam*". The more important only have been considered.

The hope is expressed that the general tendency of usage which it has been attempted particularly to bring out may, if accepted by scholars, have the effect of stimulating able minds to the treatment of the individual types.

Walter Hullahen.

J. H. U. Baltimore. May 1, 1900



When you present this Dissertation in its final form it  
will be best to drop all "notes" to the front of the paper.

"Standpoint" (Standpunkt) is not used by careful authors.  
Point of view is more English.

I fail to see the advantages claimed for this terminology. What  
is the difficulty with the old one?

This distinction is well-known and need not be mentioned

Throughout the discussion in the following pages it will be necessary that the reader constantly bear in mind a fact, which though well known, is not usually stated in our Latin grammars, and the assumption of which as an established fact might therefore, cause confusion; viz: that each of tenses of the Subjunctive performs the function of a future tense as well as that indicated by its name; that the Present Subjunctive is the Future First of the Subjunctive from the standpoint of present time; the Perfect Subjunctive the Future Second (Future Perfect) of the Subjunctive from the standpoint of present time; the Imperfect Subjunctive, the Future First of the Subjunctive from the standpoint of past time; the Pluperfect Subjunctive, the Future Second of the Subjunctive from the standpoint of past time. [I have adopted the terminology Future First and Future Second instead of the common Future and Future Perfect, as being a more convenient and accurate method of distinguishing and designating them].

A distinction is also made between the Pure Perfect and Aoristic Perfect, and for convenience of reference the former is spoken of simply as the Perfect, the latter as the Aorist, a distinction in designation which, as has often been said, it is highly desirable Latin Grammars should accept.

This should be revised and can be very much improved by stating  
the matter differently.

## Present tenses with Present tenses.

One of the greatest faults of the discussion of the uses of the particles we are considering, in the grammatical treatises which deal with them (in primis Dräger), is the division and classification according to mood instead of according to tense, on account of which the distinction between the use of the Indicative and the Subjunctive in a given combination of tenses, which is the important point to be decided, is lost to the reader, and apparently in great measure also to the writer. In this paper, therefore, the classification by tenses has been adopted and the distinctive use of the Indicative as compared with the Subjunctive, for the same combination of tenses, will be considered under one head. Moreover by ~~confusing~~ the division according to mood confusion has arisen by classing under one head several constructions of widely different nature and function which ought for the intelligible discussion of them, to be separated into distinct categories, since the laws by which they are controlled and the conditions under which they occur are entirely distinct.

Such a confusion occurs in regard to the type of sentence which <sup>now</sup> are now to consider.

Dräger vol. II § 512. 1. "Antiquum und primum quum (antiquarisch Latein nur Subjunctiv) mit dem Indicativ  
a) des Præsens, welches in der Regel, besonders seit der klassischen Zeit, die Funktion des ersten Futurums übernimmt."

Under which ~~unsatisfactory statement~~ he cites more than forty examples of the future or equivalent in leading sentences with the Present Indicative in the dependent sentence,





Two generic sentences having Present Indicative in both members; one in which the simple antecedence of a single action to another (both in the present) is expressed; and, finally, one from Virgil in which the Present Indicative is used where the particle sive quoniam is used in the sense of 'whether' or 'since', and which, therefore, belongs under an entirely different head being an exception to an almost universal Subjunctive usage. - From which it is obvious one could get a very definite idea in regard to the association of Present tenses of the Indicative. - Dräger further on says § 512.2

a) "Der Conjunctiv des Praesens steht

in solchen Sätzen, die eine Qualität oder eine allgemeine Erfahrung, nicht ein einzelnes Factum bezeichnen" which will be considered later.

Lübker, Lateinische Grammatik p. 104, is guilty of the same confusion by condensing into one class more types than his statements, which are themselves in many cases incorrect, hold good for. - He says § 209 (a) "Mit dem Indikativ oder Conjunctiv des Praesens hat eine in der Gegenwart des redenden noch bestehende Handlung. Der Indikativ steht wenn bloss die That, der Conjunctiv, wenn der Nebensatz entweder zugleich den Begriff der Absicht enthält oder emperallgemein einen ausdrücken, oder etwas bloss Mögliches, bloss Ausgenommenes ausdrückt. Im Hauptsatz steht alsdann im Praesens oder im Futur".

Reinig "Lateinische Sprachwissenschaft" at the close of the entirely erroneous account and explanation of the Indicative and Subjunctive after a Future leading tense,



to which reference has been made in the preface to this paper, says § 203 f. "Es ist bisher in dem Terminis einzelner Handlungen gesprochen worden. Aber wenn ein allgemeines Fall gegeben wird, der in einzelnen sich oft wiederholen kann, kann auch für die Zukunft ein bestimmtes stehen; z. B. Cic. de Off. 1.27.73 u. E. "In multis autem negotiis primum quum aggredire, exhibenda est praeparatio diligens". Dies ist ein allgemeines Gebot, und sich wiederholende Regel, wobei man nicht einen bestimmten Zeitpunkt im Sinne hat, sondern man denkt nur, es geschehe wenn es wolle. Bz. Gray 4.306 'for geritur, gylphic primum interpellantibus undas, ante domus rubrant quum prata coloribus, ante quorula quum tegnis sidus exornat hinculo'.

It is worthy of note that with his characteristic carelessness he has selected as exemplifying his rule *lucres* de Off. 1.27.73 which can not be accepted as a fair example to prove the use of the subjunctive, since the subjunctive is required to express the Ideal Second Person in these particular sentences.

Eldersleben-Lodge § 575 "The Present Indicative is used after positive sentences". [Only two examples are cited: both have Future in leading sentences with Present Indicative in dependent].

Notes 1. The pres. of Indic. is used of certain action and is more

"Oculorum sunt regnis primum obducentur". Cic. 1.12.7

Instead of this, the Present subj. is more common in general statements.

2. Tacitus shows an example of the Pr. Indic.

Here, too, we find something of the same confusion which

Make your examples distinct from the body of your text, in quoting.

Do you mean to exclude priscus? If not, use some other expression.

Priscus — — —

Are there any exceptions? If so, state them all with discussion

have been noted elsewhere. However true it may be that 'the Present Indicative is used after positive sentences', such a statement is certainly wholly inadequate to give a student any conception of when and how the Present is used -

There are two distinct classes to be noticed in the combination of Present tenses with Present.

1. Sentences in which the statement is simply made that of two actions going on in present time, one is prior to the other, or, in other words, that at the time of the action of the verb in the leading sentence that of the verb in the dependent is not yet true; thus Cic. ad Att. 8.7.2 "laure hoc Pompeius qui nunc fugit quam scit aut quem fugiat aut quo, ... victus sum" - that is, "I have been overcome with this fellow Pompey who is fleeing but does not yet know either, when he is fleeing or whither."

2. And sentences in which the antequam clause is simply a temporal modifier of some word or phrase in the main sentence and is not compared temporally with the leading verb - as in Pliny Nat. Hist. 21.183 "Bos quoque scabium colorem siccum et inornatum, apud Nicandrum quidem et scabietum morsus, antequam floret". In which "antequam floret" modifies 'et'; scabies is caused by using it before it is in flower -

3. Generic sentences; sentences denoting customary, habitual, or repeated action - as Seneca Nat. Quæst. 2.126 "Ante autem videmus fulguram quam sonum audimus" -

The verb with 'antequam' (in 1 & 2) is in the Indicative, as a rule, in every period of the lan-

"(2)" arrange. (See my note!)



usage; but, in regard to (2), a careful examination of the examples from the earliest period ~~of~~ shows a difference in usage that seems never to have been noted before; namely, that in the earliest period the Indicative was the usage in the Generic sentences, the change to the Subjunctive being gradual until in Guinea and the Elder Flory we find the Subjunctive alone -

The nature of the writings of the early period of which we have any considerable remains, is not of such a character as to afford us many examples of the generic sentence; but those which we have point to the emotion given above. In Plautus only three examples occur, but they all plainly fall in the generic category and in each the Indicative is used.

Such an example as M. 3. 689 "Nam prius quam pollicentur quae me, <sup>and it</sup> ~~pro~~ <sup>dicat</sup> dicat &c", which Draeger cites under this head does not properly belong here since the Imperative "dicat" is future in accomplishment and since, as will be shown subsequently, the verb with "antequam" after an imperative leading verb usually was in the Subjunctive - Nor, in my opinion, is Rom. 1. 2. 108, which he also quotes, a generic sentence, referring as it does to a particular occasion - Granting, however, that they are, it would only show that the change to the Subjunctive began as early as Plautus.

Cato shows no example of the generic sentence; his "de Re Rustica", in which we might naturally expect to find examples parallel to those in Pliny's Natural History, brings

See page and give all references. This is the object of  
your Dissertation.

Recess sentence.

Make this clearer and more definite. Your statistics are too im-  
perfect as yet to support this statement, however true it may be.  
Varro dedicated his de L.L. to Cicero. See Hall, 16.8.6.

written in the didactic style, gives us only examples in which the Imperative is found in the leading sentence. The only other example from the archaic period being Ennius Ann. 7. 156 (Frags. Post Rom.) "ne quicquam cephisa sapientia quae prohibetur, in somnis vidit prius quam scire discere coepit", which may, however, belong to the type of Present with Perfect Indicative which will be considered presently. ~~See~~

In Lucretius we find one example of the Indicative and three or four of the Subjunctive -

Lucretius 6. 170 "sic fulgorem quoque cernimus ante quam tonitruum accipimus"; notice the proverbial nature of the sentence suggesting reminiscence of an earlier period. but 5. 1034 "cornua nata prius vitulo quam frontibus extant, illis iratus pitit atque infestus marget". Cicero affords very few examples of the generic sentence (Present with Present), preferring Present with Perfect <sup>Indicative</sup> which will be considered under the next head, but uses the Subjunctive in all of them -

De Div. 1. 120 "si animal omne ... ea ... ante efficit facere, quam cogitat" - "for if every animal according to its own will can direct the motions of its body ... and does these things almost before he thinks about it", is as near an exception as he comes, and the Indicative here seems to be the result of the idea of the individual being prominent and of the particularizing 'per se'.

After Cicero the period which comprises mainly historical and poetical literature affords no examples with the exception of Varro in whose Lingua Latina an example

No doubt. But your statistics do not warrant the  
word

of the Indicative occurs among a number of the Subjunctive. L. L. 7.58 "nonne dicti ab ipsis, qui bellum committuntur, ante, idcirco quod ante nonat quae pluit" which, like the example quoted from Lucretius suggests an old or proverbial expression, "it drizzles before it rains"; and considered in connection with Varro's known leaning to the archaic or style and reminiscence lends color to the belief that it was handed down from an earlier period.

We next find the construction in Suetonius and Pliny in both of whom the number of examples is large; the Subjunctive being the invariable usage.

From all of which the following conclusions are drawn:

In the combination of the Present tense in the leading sentence with the Present in the dependent, two main classes exist which have been defined above and which may for convenience be termed "Particular" and "Generic"; in the class entitled "Particular", the Indicative in both members is the usage in all periods of the language; in that entitled "Generic", in the archaic period, perhaps almost down to the classical period, the Indicative was the rule; in the classical period the Subjunctive is the rule, with an occasional return to the earlier Indicative, and in the later writers of whom Suetonius and Pliny give us most examples, the Subjunctive becomes the fixed usage.

Arrange all your 'samples' under those heads of your  
discussion to which they severally belong.  
(I believe that <sup>you told me that</sup> you had intended to do so in your final  
copy)



*Present with Present. (Indic.)*

*Annus*  
*Autus* Capt. 663 Nam semper occunt priusquam sariunt rustici.  
Bacch. 440 At nunc priusquam septuennis est si  
attingas eum manu ex templo puer paedagogo tabula  
disrumpit caput.

M. S. 709. Priusquam lucot (cognati) adsunt

Men. 276 Prius iam convivae ambulant ante ostium  
quam ego obsonatu redeo

Merc. 456 De- Prius respondes quam rogo. Cha. Prius  
tu emis quam vendo, pater -

M. S. 1339 Etiam nunc saluto te Lar. familiaris priusquam ro.

*ceero* H. 8.7.2. Cum hoc Pompeio qui ante fugit quam scit  
aut quem fugiat aut quo, ..... victus sum.

De Div. 1. 120 Eaue ante efficit pacis quam cogitat.

Re Pub. 6.9. quod ante quam ex hac vita migro, con-  
spicio ..... Scipionem.

*ereticus* 6. 170 sic fulgorem quoque cernimus ante  
quam tonitrum accipimus.

*arro* 7. 58. rorarii dicti ab rore, qui bellum com-  
mittebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit.



## Present with Present. (Subj.).

cretius 913. natuque structura prius ipse tacto vaporem cernuus  
ardescunt quam communis imbuat ignis.

5. 1034. cornua nata prius vitulo quam frontibus extent  
illis iratus sceler atque infestus inurget

icero Acad. 2. 93. placet ..... Chrysippo ..... aliquanto prius  
quam ad multa perveniat, quiescere -

Orator 1. 237. Tragœdi quotidie, antequam pronuntient vocem  
sensum excitant.

Tragœd. 24. ut ..... segetes agricola subiungunt aratri multo  
ante, quam serant.

eneca De Ira. 1. 11. 4. Nos tamen Hispani Gallique et Asiae Syriacque  
molles bellic viri, antequam lex visatur, cedunt et multam  
uliam rem opportunos quam iracundiam

De Ira 2. 15. 1. Quod evenit, quia fortia solidaque natura iungia  
antequam disciplina molliantur, prona in iram sunt -

De Ira 2. 22. 3. Hoc humanae naturae vitium suspectum not-  
-umque nobis est quod quae inviti audimus, libenter cred-  
-imus et antequam indicemus, irascimur -

De Ira. 2. 26. 3. Primum saepe antequam hoc opus nos distingua-  
-mus irascimur.

De Ira. 2. 29. 3. Amicum condemnas a presentibus? antequam  
audias, antequam interrogas, antequam illi aut accusatorem  
suam nosse liceat aut crimen irascaris?

Cons. Marc. 9. 1. Unde urge nobis tanta pertinacia in deprecatione  
Nostrae, si id non fit naturae iussa? quod nihil nobis mali, antequam evenit profectum



Seneca lit. Nat. 10.3. Haec omnia virtus discutit et aurem pervenit et  
voluptates aestimat antequam admittat -

De Otio 3.4. Potest ergo et ille, cui omnia adhuc in integro  
sunt, antequam ullas experiatu<sup>r</sup> tempestates in tuto  
subsistere

Eccl. Polyb. 10.2. Vita enim <sup>nos</sup> omnes voluptas relinquit  
quae fluit et transit et p<sup>er</sup>ire antequam veniat aufertur

Benef. 2.1.3. Illud melius <sup>[est]</sup> occupare antequam rogemur

Benef. 5.14.2. Sic latere est etiam antequam manus inquinet -

Benef. 5.23.2. Quare desperas antequam temples?

Nat. Quaest. 2.12.6. Ante autem videmus fulgorem quam sonum  
audiamus quia oculorum velocior sensus est et  
multum aures antecedit -

Nat. Quaest. 2.20.3. Itaque omnia, antequam feriuntur, intromiscunt  
vibrata vento, quem ignis ante se praemisit.

Nat. Quaest. 4.1.2. Nam et caput eius ..... incipit crescere ..... cum  
sol vehementior intra extrema veris nives emollit, quas  
ante consumit quam Nilus intumescere incipiat -

Nat. Quaest. 1.8.2. Nam etiam antequam appareat luminis ipso  
val. t. t non solum quidem radiis aera impellit, iam tamen  
laccessit et irritat luce praemissa.

Nat. Quaest. 6.13.3. Ideoque antequam terra moveatur solet  
magis audire ventis in abdito tumultuantibus.

Nat. Quaest. 6.28.1. Aves quoque si in illum incedunt, antequam  
cuncto meliore ceniatur, in ipso volatu cadunt vivuntque  
corpora.





Pliny. Nat. Hist. 16. 84. Prins decidunt in siccis maerisque, et vetusta prius  
arbori, multis etiam antiquae maturiscent fructus, et  
serotinae fico et hibernae piro.

Nat. Hist. 16. 110. Cicissime autem salix amittet semen, antequam  
omnino maturitatem sentiat, ob id dicta Hom. re frigipordia.

Nat. Hist. 17. 153. Hoc vocatur in vite gemma cum ibi caespitem fecit.  
Ante vero quam faciat, in concavo oculus, et in cacumine  
ipso germen.

Nat. Hist. 17. 226. Sclerationis genus est in his deflorescentibus  
raratio aut cum acini prius quam crescant deocuntur  
in callum.

Nat. Hist. 18. 73. Sunt qui vehementius, tostum rursus exigua aqua  
adspergant et siccent prius quam molant.

Nat. Hist. <sup>18</sup> 104. Nunc fermentum fit ex ipsa farina quae subigitur  
priusquam addatur sal.

Nat. Hist. 18. 149. Sequentem causam habet imbecillitas seminis,  
si diutius retentum est terra prius quam erumpat.

Nat. Hist. 18. 150. Test et aliud ex vicino avenae vitium, cum amb-  
litudine inchoata granum, sed nondum matura, prius quam  
roboret corpus, evanescit re.

Nat. Hist. 18. 171. Pomorum plura genera; culter vocatur inflexus  
praedensam prius quam praescindatur. Terram siccaus futur-  
isque salcis vestigia praescribere.

Nat. Hist. 19. 107. Semen ceparum nigrescere incipiens antequam  
marcescant metunt.

Nat. Hist. 19. 122. Raphanus utique incundior detractis foliis ante  
quam decaulescat.

Nat. Hist. 19. 143. Nitrum in coquendo etiam virilitatem custodit  
aut Apiciana coctura oleo ac sale priusquam coquantur, maceratis.



Pinx. Nat. Hist. 20. 259. Ambustia cruda inlinetur sed saepius mutatur  
prius quam arescat.

Nat. Hist. 20. 263. Nic antiquam florat centunsus atque expres-  
sus inlito succo alopecias replet.

Nat. Hist. 22. 153. Seliqnae eius virides prius quam indurascunt  
cum suo caule foliisque contritae capillos nigro colore in-  
ficiunt.

Nat. Hist. 20. 5. hoc enim veri experimentum est, si ad matum prius  
quam extinguat scintillare sursum ac deorsum rogat.

Nat. Hist. 23. 73. Pracelatum habent usum antiquam condiantur nec-  
tes per se cibi modo devoratae.

Nat. Hist. 23. 112. In hoc ipso cythino flosculi sunt, antiquam scilicet  
matum ipsum prodeat erumpentes, quos balauustum vocari  
diximus.

Nat. Hist. 23. 137. Mira sunt praeterea quae produuntur; mira ger-  
minatione, prius quam folia exant sinistra decerpi fut-  
ura pome.

Nat. Hist. 25. 21. Gloriam vibones vocant, qui collectus prius quam  
tonitrua audiantur et devoratus securos in totum reddit.

Nat. Hist. 27. 38. Calyx ..... colligitur antiquam inarescat.

Nat. Hist. 27. 111. Eadem priusquam maturascit semen concisae et  
sole siccatae alvum sistent.

Nat. Hist. 28. 147. Ibi enim sacerdos Terrae vaticinatura sanguinem  
tauri bibit prius quam in specus descendat.

Nat. Hist. 28. 175. Virus verrinum e scrofa exceptum priusquam  
terram attingat contra dolores.

Drop your references into a foot-note and proceed at once with  
the point.

This is shown. Moreover the objection is not well taken.  
G. L. 575 N. 1. plainly enough refers to the whole literature  
in general. Your own statistics show that the "Pure Perfect In-  
dication" of imitation action is more, in general.  
The value of your contribution here is to show by full sta-  
tistics the history and habitant of it.

## Present with Perfect Indicative.

In close relationship to the constructions discussed in the preceding paragraphs, and of considerable importance in the history of their development, are those to be discussed under this head, which have been treated by previous writers generally only the briefest and most cursory mention, in some instances being hidden in a brief note.

Dräger § 512.1.64 says; "Sehr gewöhnlich findet sich das logische Perfect", quoting five examples, one from Plautus and four from Cicero.

Hübner § 209 C (6) classes under same general head with sentences of the past; "Mit dem Indicativ des Perfects bei einer vollendeten Handlung in Beziehung entweder auf eine gegenwärtige oder auf eine vergangene Handlung in Hauptsatz. Der Konjunktiv steht nur selten, wenn der Nebensatz entweder einen allgemeinen Gedanken oder eine Annahme oder Möglichkeit ausdrückt."

Geldersleer-Lodge § 575 notes: "The Perfect Indicative is used of historical action, and is rare."

Just why this use is called rare in Dräger and Geldersleer-Lodge it would be difficult to say, and illustrates the need which exists for a more comprehensive treatment of the particles we have in hand than they have thus far received. The generic sentence with antequam and priusquam, to be sure, in the extant remains of Latin literature, outside of Seneca and Pliny, is not nearly <sup>as</sup> ~~so~~ frequent occurrence as some of the combinations of past tenses afforded by the huge volume of historical narration, which is perfectly natural; but when the statement is not made

You haven't the "complete" statistics

R.

This is important and needs a far more detailed discussion than you have given it here. Every example should be carefully analyzed. Be careful about substitutions. You are dealing with Mr. Tullius.

For one thing with the jingle of sciamus - habemus

These words.



that that the generic sentence, Present with Present, outside of Cicero and Pliny, is of rare occurrence, and is made with regard to the combination of Present with Perfect, the reader must conclude the latter is rare by comparison with the former. The correctness of this is shown at once when we notice, with the aid of the complete statistics, that in Plautus there are 10 instances of the Present with Perfect than there are of the Present with Present generic sentence, and that in Cicero there are about three times as many of the former as of the latter.

This type of sentence differs from the generic Present with Present, in that it represents the action ~~or state~~ of the verb of the principal sentence as taking place before the completion of the action of the verb in the dependent sentence. [The <sup>time of the</sup> verb in the dependent sentence is the Pure Perfect, not to be confounded with Aorist]. In sense, however, this is often very close to the simple Present with Present, so that it is possible, by changing the verb to one of slightly different meaning, to substitute a Present tense in place of the Perfect, giving a sentence of identical significance; thus for Cicero De Fin. 3.66 "Memoria's atrox pavor, quam didicimus, cuius causa utilitatis causa habebamus", might have been written "Memoria's atrox pavor, quam accedimus, cuius causa utilitatis causa habebamus"; and this fact taken in connection with the extreme paucity of examples in Cicero of the generic Present with Present sentence, supports the conclusion that Cicero - writing at the transition period

Point not clearly expressed.

?

Untangle the sentence.

of the generic sentence (*Judicative* giving way to *Subjunctive*), referred to use this form about the mood of which there was no doubt -

It is noticeable that in this combination of tenses a near approach is made to the original parataxis there is any other case in the *Antiquarian* sentence - In example the sentences just quoted may be resolved into two simple sentences (1) *Membris utimur*

(2) *nondum didicimus cuius ea utilitas consistat* - they, *um.* by *prius quam* which, being negative, absorbs the negative in the second sentence, give us a single sentence whose sense is identical with that of the two -

This closeness to parataxis which is distinctly felt in sentences of this type probably explains why the *Judicative* continued to be the *ut* - *vel* usage in them long after the *Subjunctive* became fixed in the present with present generic sentences, of *L.* *tit.* 1.12.9 "*Dociliora sunt ingenia prius quam obdurneant*" - In my collection of examples of the *Subjunctive* does not appear before *Suetonius* - The only two examples occurring in *Suetonius* have the Perfect *Subjunctive*; *Suetonius Ann.* 15.74.17 "*nam deum honor principi non aetio abstinere quam agere inter homines desierit*"; and *Suetonius Gramm.* 13.2.

*Plautus Truc.* 51 "*Prius quam unum dedero, centum quae possent parat*"; cannot be considered an exception since it is entirely possible to take "*dedero*" as the Future Perfect, or if ~~the~~ it is considered *Subjunctive*, which is my preference, the context points to the explanation of the *Subjunctive* as that of "*present*,"

Translation?

Give all your cases.

Show all this more definitely.

"before you have had time to give her one present (too soon for you to have given her one present) she is preparing one <sup>one</sup> desired to ask for". Nor is Cicero *Parr.* 1.13, which might be cited as an exception, really so, as is shown when the context is examined, from which it becomes apparent that the Subjunctive is called for by the Ideal Second Person which is the subject of the verb. *Cic. Parr.* 1.13 *Nam nec qui palam et adversarius, facile cavendo vitare possis, nec vero occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum, nec modo existit, verum etiam opprimit, atque quam propinquum atque explere potueris.*

It is to be remarked that while most of the sentences of this type are generic, they are not necessarily or exclusively so; in *Plautus Amphit.* 513 *Prius abis quam lecti ubi cubasti concubuit locus*, we may understand that the statement is made either that it is the custom of the person addressed to leave the house before the spot where slept has gotten warm, or that on this particular occasion he is doing so, since the context makes both interpretations equally possible.

Both positive and negative leading sentences occur, chiefly the former, before *si*-clauses. It is significant that both the sentences from *Laetius*, ~~with neg~~ which have Subjunctive, have negative leading sentences, thus being further from parataxis than the positive and making the Subjunctive less surprising.

Of the authors examined *Plautus*, *Terence*, *Cicero*, *King*, *Seneca*, *Lucretius* and *Laetius* furnish examples of?

Give them all.

An occasional example is found showing the extreme of conversational license in which the Future or equivalent is found in the leading sentence with the Perfect Indicative in the dependent; such as Plautus Mostell 78 Facite hoc ut redeat noster puer primus senex, tricornissem qui iam hunc ubi, priusquam omnia finire, et sedis et aget.



State the v. no.

## Present with Perfect.

P.R. Ennius - Annal. 7. 136. nec quisquam sapientiam sapientia quae perhibetur  
in somnis vidit prius quam sane discere coepit.

Laetus Amphit. 573. Prius a bis quam lecti ubi cubuisti concaluit locus  
Rend. 817 Teritur sinapis scelera, quae illis qui terram t' prius  
quam triverunt oculi ut extillant facit.

Merc. 153: Quin iam prius quam sum locutus scis, si  
mentiari volo.

Andul. 397. Sed cesso prius quam prorsus perii currere?

Poen. 919. Satine, prius quam unumst iniectum tiliam iam instat.

\* f

Terence Heqra. 287. Omne quod est interea tempus prius quam id nescitumst  
lucrost.

Varro R.R. 2. 4. 6. Hierno tempore non prius exigunt pastum, quam  
pruina evanuit ac conliquefacta est glacies.

Cicero Q. frat. I. 1. 38. Ante occupatur animus ab viacundia quam pro-  
videre ratio potuit n. occuparetur.

De fin. 3. 66. Membris utimur prius quam didicimus cuius  
ea utilitatis causa habeamus.

Her. 3. 3. Illi enim antequam potuerunt existimare quante  
liberior vita sit eorum, qui neminem accusare entyphion  
causa atque ostentationis accusant.

Leg. 2. 57. nam priusquam in os iuncta globa est, locus ille  
ubi ex mutum est corpus, nihil habet religionis.

De Dio. 1. 65. is igitur qui ante sagit, quam oblata res est  
dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire.

Grateful. Miss,

Cicero Acad. 2. 8. ceteri primum ante tententur adstricti, quam,  
quid esset optimum indicare potuerunt  
De Fin. 4. 65. nec enim ille respirat ante quam emersit,  
et catuli aeque cari prius quam dispererunt, ac si  
ita futuri semper essent.

De Ag. 2. 57. nec ..... eorum ante sepulchrum est, quam  
iusta facta et porcus caesus est (sit)

De Off. 1. 117. ante implicatur aliquo certo genere cursuque  
vivendi, quam potuit, quod optimum esset indicare -

Tusc. 5. 104 nos ..... nos (honores) nescimus, ante quam  
poenitere coepit, contemnere -

Virgil. Aen. 6. 327. Nec ripas datus horrendas et rauca fluenta trans portare prius  
quam sedibus ossa quierunt

Quintil. 1. 12. 9. Dociliora sunt ingenia prius quam obdurnerunt.

Seneca Nat. Quaest. Prolog. 7 Non potest ante contemnere porticus et lacunaria  
et bore fulgentia et tonsiles silvas et derivata in domos flum-  
ina, quam totum circuit mundum -

Nat. Quaest. 3. 28. 6. nec ante quam supra cacumina eorum, quos  
perfusus est, montium crevit, devolvitur -

Nat. Quaest. 6. 25. 3. nec prius pestilentia lascit quam spiritum  
illum gravem exerceat laxitas caeli ventorumque iactatio -

Nat. Quaest. 7. 20. 2. Alii vero ignes diu manent nec ante disciunt  
quam consumptum est omne, quo pascebantur alimentum

Boet. 5. 5. 4 Saepc necesse est ante alia beneficia petamus  
quam priora reddidimus -

Drop your authorities into a foot note as before, and too  
end.

I do not see this in Gump's words. Nor can he say - as you have  
just quoted his words - "The fit-best. is rare in all periods"?  
Your statistics do not appear to invalidate that statement.  
They seem to me to bear it out.  
What your statistics have done is to show the force and mo-  
tive of this usage, which is important.

## Future Sentences in Latin Texts.

Dracger, in the place already quoted, in which he combines and confuses several types of sentence, says § 512.1 "Antequam und prima praesens (im archaischen Latein nur letzteres) mit dem Indicativ, als der Praesens, welches in der Regel, besonders mit der klassischen Zeit, die Function des ersten Futurums übernimmt", and § 512.1 d) "Futurum Exactum, in allen Gattungen spärlich vorhanden".

Besides the incorrectness and misleading character of the latter (d), which will be considered presently, it may further be objected to these statements that it would be impossible for me to gather from them what, if any, is the distinction made between the use of the two, the Present Indicative (as substitute for excluded Future First) and the Future Second or as Dracger calls it, the "Futurum Exactum".

The natural conclusion from reading his statements would be that the regular usage in all future sentences was the Present Indicative in the antequam member, while the Future Second was a sporadic and unusual occurrence which sometimes was used instead of the Present Indicative. This is entirely incorrect; the Future Second, as will be shown, played an important and definite part in the Future sentence.

Gildersleeve-Lodge says in the paragraph cited before § 575 "The Present Indicative is used after positive sentences" and in § 576 "The Perfect (Historic) and Future Perfect Indicative are used both after positive and after negative clauses, chiefly the latter."

Note. The Fut. II. is now common, but is found at all periods. See also note it, and so in other authors."





Before proceeding to the consideration of the distinction between the use of the Present and Future Second (Future Perfect), let us examine the statement made in Dräger and Gildersleeve-Lodge that the Future Second is rare in all periods. Dräger, "in allen Zeitformen seltener vorkommt"; Gildersleeve-Lodge "never common. Tacitus avoids it, and so do other authors".

Here, as before, I take it for granted that when the statement is made that it is infrequent, the writer means, if his statement means anything, that it is infrequent as compared with kindred tenses; in this case, as compared with the Present Indicative in Future sentences. The facts of the language, however, do not bear this out.

In my collection of examples for Cicero I find nineteen examples of the Present Indicative and nineteen of the Future Second in Future sentences. In Plautus and Terence the proportion is only three to two in favor of the Present Indicative. Seneca and Pliny in my collection afford examples of neither.

The figures given, however, show the incorrectness and misleading nature of the statements quoted.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that the Present Indicative is used instead of the Future First Indicative which is practically excluded from use with "ceterum" and "primum" after Plautus in which it is only found three times. The discussion of this exclusion of the Future First will be taken up later.

Be consistent about your "Business Second" if you are going to use it.

The conditions under which the Present Indicative or the Future Perfect Indicative was used in the dependent member of the Future sentence with antequam and priusquam is pointed to by the fact that only one of the ~~same~~ large number of examples with the Present Indicative in the dependent sentence ~~and~~ and a Future First or equivalent in the principal sentence (in my collection of examples) has a negative leading sentence, while those having the Future Second in the dependent sentence <sup>all</sup> have a negative leading sentence, with only three exceptions, which do not, I think, invalidate the conclusions to be drawn as to the rule of general usage, and will be considered separately further on.

This rule for Indicative Future sentences with 'antequam' and 'priusquam' is as follows; After the Future First or equivalent in a positive leading sentence, the dependent sentence has the Present Indicative; after the Future First or equivalent in a negative leading sentence, the dependent sentence has the Future Perfect Indicative.

That this distinction was a natural one is obvious.

② The Future Second was not used in the dependent sentence (except under peculiar circumstances) after a positive leading sentence, because the use of a tense denoting completion would be, if I may use the term, supererogatory. - When we say "I shall do it before he shall have come", we do not express anything more than if we say "I shall do it before he comes"; the first action



being antecedent to the second action is necessarily antecedent to the completion of it - In the case of the negative leading sentence the negative nullifies the negation in the particle *antequam*, making it equivalent to "until" and fixing the completion of the action of the dependent verb as the earliest possible time for the occurrence of the action of the principal verb, thus naturally requiring the Future Second in the dependent sentence.

5<sup>o</sup>  
Note. It may be desired to express the antecedence of one action completed in the future to another action completed in the future; here the Future Perfect must, of course, be used in both members - the leading member may be either positive or negative. *Non enim.*

\* The single example of a negative leading sentence with the Present Indicative in the dependent sentence, is found, as we would expect, in Plautus, and is the result of conversational licence and the desire to emphasize the necessity of immediate accomplishment; it is Persa 140 "Numquam hercle hodie hic prius edes, ne frustra sis, quam te hoc facturum quod rogo adfueris nichi."

T In regard to the three examples in which the Future Perfect Indicative occurs after positive leading sentences, two seem to have <sup>been used</sup> it simply for emphasis - Plautus Persa 908 "Quin prius discribit faxo, quam unum calceum correat; ita praestaret."



Cicero *Insc.* 44 "Contemno magnitudinem doloris, et pro  
me brevis temporis immutabit ante faciem, quam vix-  
erit", in which we should notice the quasi-negative "faciem"  
and the negative character of the leading sentence.

In the third sentence *Cic. Insc.* 23 "Iam, pueri quam hoc,  
"te rogo", dixeris, plura effundet", "dixeris" may have the  
meaning "finish saying", "get the words out of your mouth", and  
the tense, therefore, have been used to denote that its action  
was interrupted. In this case only *viz.* when it  
was desired to express that an action was interrupted  
while in progress does it seem possible that the Future  
Perfect was regularly used in the Future *ante possum*  
sentence when the leading member was positive; but  
the fact that I can cite only one example from the  
wide reach of literature examined in support of this  
conclusion makes me unwilling to mention it as any-  
thing more than a possibility, which may be the result  
of coincidence.



Put this in a footnote, and cite the ex.

If you are asked to this terminology, say Future First.  
First Future was often the work scholars.

Vol. 10, p. 11

## Future Sentences (continued)

To the question why the Future First Indicative was practically excluded from use with interrogative and prosecutive (occurs three times each in Plautus and Terence; no established instances later), I have at present no entirely satisfactory answer. The fact stands; and accepting it as such we must make our rules and draw our conclusions. The view of Dr. Wm. Gardner Hale given in a paper published by Mr. B. F. Drake in vol. XXI of the Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1890, on "Deliberative Questions Indicative and Subjunctive in Verence") is that at some early period of the language the Present Indicative was the sole modal form existing, and that some of the early uses of this omni-modal and omni-temporal indicative may have survived into classical times along side of more developed forms of expression. As far as I can discover, this is the only attempt that has been made to explain the use of the Present Indicative instead of the Future First. The first objection to it, of course, is that it has no analogue in the language, the case of domi not being parallel, and there is apparently no reason assignable why this original omni-modal, omni-temporal Present Indicative alone should have persisted in this particular case alone, of this particular particle only. Moreover it may be remarked in opposition to this theory that it is only in the earliest period of the extant remains of the tongue that we find the Future Indicative used, subsequently to and contemporaneously with which the Present Indicative is used; which points rather to the conclusion that the Future First

I think this is the point

You disagree with G-L 577 ?

I do not subscribe to your views here in the least but  
of course I shall not interfere with them at all.

was originally used in Future sentences (positive) with "antequam"; but was superseded by the Present Indicative, and had by the time of Plautus already become rare.

Examination shows that the vast majority of the examples of this Present Indicative refer to the immediate future; and it is possible that the time represented by the Present Indicative, while in reality Future, being subsequent to the Future tense in the leading sentence, may have been conceived as being in the general present of the speaker, or the general present time in which the action as a whole is taking place; (this anticipatory use of the Future is seen also in conditional sentences) - Thus Cicero's *Pro Cluentio* is a speech which concerns the state, and the making of this speech is that which we may say constitutes the general present of the speaker, when he says "Primumquam de re publica dicere incipio, pauca querar de hostium M. Antonii iniuria".

This use of the Present Indicative in sentences referring to the immediate future, since they were much more common than those referring to a more remote future, may really have <sup>supplanted</sup> ~~supplanted~~ upon the domain of the ~~future~~ <sup>future tense</sup> until it had by degrees entirely supplanted it, thus going far beyond its earliest use.

This over-development of the use of this Present Indicative began in the more accurate period of the language to be corrected in cases where a definite Future was to be pointed to, by the use of the Present Subjunctive (the First Future from a Present of the Subjunctive) which we may now consider.

Recast all this so as to make it clearer,

## The Future Sentence with Present Subjunctive

The tendency, in every combination of tenses with antepositive and propositum, seems to have been, as the language developed, toward the gradual supplanting of the Indicative by the Subjunctive. This resulted from a number of more or less clearly defined influences, some of which will be considered in the treatment of Past tenses.

The use of the Present Subjunctive in Future sentences instead of the Present Indicative shows a gradual development as do the other types considered. In the earliest literature we find the Subjunctive used after an Imperative leading sentence, especially where the 'command' is a more essential part of the thought than the futurity of accomplishment (cf. numerous examples from Cato); also when volition, or negative purpose, was to be expressed; when the idea to be conveyed was that one action occurs 'too soon for' another to have taken place (result); after all expressions denoting *Oratio Obliga*, after necessitas, oportet, est of purpose and result.

[Examples can be cited, of course, from Plautus especially, of exceptions in which the Indicative is used in cases which fall under some of these categories, but this is not surprising in the conversational style of the early period, in an author who uses the Indicative in indirect questions].

The use of the Subjunctive in the cases mentioned doubtless had its influence in bringing about the use of the same mood, at first, in those which ~~are~~ partially, later, in a more remote way, fall under any of these heads; and by ~~extension~~ in which simple futurity (in the case we are considering) was to be expressed; to which must be added the influence referred to on page 18 the use of a Future, in some instances, to take the place of





the usual Present Indicative.

This gradual development may be illustrated by examples from the various authors.

In Plautus Menach. 845 "Ibo, adducam qui hunc hinc tollant et domi deconcant, prius quam turbarum quid faciat amplius", the idea of purpose is very plainly present; "to keep him from making any further disturbances"; in Mercator 1014 "Immo dicamne senibus legum, censeo, prius quam abramus, quo se lege trahant contentique sint", "censeo" and "dicamne" ~~do~~ afford reason for the Subjunctive; in Mercator 167 "Multa exquirere etiam prius volo quam rapulum", the Subjunctive is explained by the volitive idea plainly indicated in the leading sentence by 'volo'. Finally Mercator 559 "Parum hercle postremo utut est, non ibo tamen, sed hunc vicinum <sup>prius</sup> conoriam quam domum redam", which is the nearest to the simple future of the examples in Plautus, contains, upon examination of the context, unmistakable marks of the volitive. Drimpho soliloquizing in regard to returning home to his scolding wife who is waiting for him, says, "But I will not go, I ~~do not~~ meet this fellow before I go home", in which the volitive idea is plain.

In Plautus, therefore, though we find no examples of the Present Subjunctive with a purely Future significance, the first beginnings of what developed into this later can be observed.

Lucius shows no example. Lucretius who has no example of Future with Present Indicative has one example of Present Subjunctive; Lucret. 5.110 "qua prius adgrediar quam de re fundere fata. multa tibi expediam doctis solacia dictis", from which no safe inference can be drawn, since we cannot say whether "expediam" is the Imperative Present Subjunctive ("let

I cannot see the force of your argumentation  
Why was the "future" excluded from see? If, as you say,  
the language was after a "definite simple future" how  
why did it turn to the subjunctive instead of to the  
simple future indicative it already had? Whatever the  
beginnings and function of the subjunctive in this con-  
struction I fail to see how it can be in any way derived from  
a desire to express simple futurity.

The other influences you cite have more to do with it —  
and long one of these brings you around to G-L 577.

me set forth"), or the Future Indication (= <sup>shall</sup> will set forth).

In Cicero of the seven or eight examples with the Present Subjunctive, two have the Future Passive Participle dependent upon "videor" in the leading sentence; two must be noticed the definite projection into the Future of the time of the leading verb, as compared with the idea of occurrence in the general Present, which characterizes the majority of sentences with the Present Indication, as has been remarked above. Thus in Cicero Leg. Agrar. 2.53 "is videlicet antequam veniat in Partum, litteras ad Ca. Pompeium mittet", a definite and more or less remote Future is referred to in both leading and dependent sentences. This need of a tense to express definite Futurity in the stead of the Present Indication was, as has been said above, probably the most important factor in the development of the use of the Subjunctive in the Future sentence; since the Future First Indication was excluded from use, the natural result was to have recourse to the Present Subjunctive (the First Future from the Present of the Subjunctive), a change which was further suggested and hastened by the influences mentioned above.

But it is chiefly in the later writings of Cicero that we find the Subjunctive in ~~the same~~ passages parallel to those in his earlier writings in which the Present Indication was used: Dr. Nat. Dio. 1.57 "ard antequam adgrediar ad ea, ... de te ipso dicam quid sentiam", and Phil. 1.1 -

This use of the Present Subjunctive became in the later writers the usage. The examples from this period are few. Sallust has two - Seneca, one - Suetonius, one - Tacitus two; all Subjunctive -



Future First (or equiv.) with Pres. Indic.

autus

- Niles 1324. Licet complecti prius quam proficiscor?  
Niles 1408 Obsecro ut audias prius quam seras.  
Terentium. 195 Num quid prius quam ab eo me rogaturus?  
Terentium. 984. Prosperas an non abire ..... prius  
quam ego hic te iubeo mulcari male?  
Asinar. 448. Nunc ad eam optimum est prius quam incipit  
tinnire  
Asinar. 740 Da saviuum etiam prius quam abis.  
Bacch. 382. Nunc prius quam malum istos addis certum est  
iam dicam patri -  
Bacch. 732. Nunc prius quam huc senex venit luhet  
lamentari -  
Cureul. 210. Tunc etiam prius quam hinc abeo saviuum  
Cureul. 567 Redde an non virginem prius quam  
te huic meae machaerae obicicio -  
Stichus 197. Quae loquitur auscultabo prius quam respondeam -  
Stichus 538 Prius quam abis praesente te huic apologum  
agere unum volo  
Asinar. 232 At ego est etiam prius quam abis quod volo  
loqui  
Mercat. 1010 Eutyche, hanc volo prius rem agi quam meam  
intro refero pedem.  
Epid. 27. Num occasio est faciendi priusquam in urbem advenit -  
Epid. 615. Quia tu mihi adornas ad fugam viaticum priusquam pereas.  
Menanch. 920 Audias tu ut deliramenta loquitur? quid cessas  
dare potionis aliquid priusquam percipit insaniam?  
Pacumbr. 789 Sed quid ego dubito fugere huic in malum crucem  
priusquam hinc optorto collo ad praetorem trahor -



E.P.R. Lucilius, Sat. 4. 129. in os prius accipiam ipse quam gladium  
in stomacho furiae ac pulmonibus sisto.

Terence Andria 311. Omnia experiri certum est prius quam perire -  
Andria 356. Em, id te oro ut ante eamus, dum tempus datur  
Dumque eius libido occlusa est contumeliis, Prius quam  
harum scelera et lacrumae confictus dolis Redducunt  
animum aegrotum ad misericordiam Uxorem domus -  
Phorm. 718. Ubi hoc egeris, Transito ad uxorem meam,  
ut conveniat hanc prius quam hinc abit.  
Phorm. 817 Quantum potest, nunc conveniendus est Phormio,  
Prius quam dilapidat nostras triginta minus ut auferamus -  
Phorm. 1036 Enim vero prius quam haec dat veniam mihi pro-  
-piciam et Phaedriae. Neus nansistrata priusquam huic respondes  
temere, audi.

Livy 22.49.10. abi nuntia publice patribus, urbem Romanam  
muniant ac, priusquam hostis viclor-advenit praesidiis  
firmant.  
22.50.8. sed antequam opprimit lux maioraque hostium  
agmina obsaepiunt iter, per hos..... erumpamus -  
25.6.6. Sine quaeso, priusquam de condicione nostra  
queror, noxam, cuius arguimur nos purgare -

Propos. Epam. 1.1. De hoc priusquam scribimus haec prae-  
cipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores  
ad suos referant re-





- Ulcero. *Att.* 14. 22. 1. Cupio enim ante quam dicam venio odorari ve-  
rum. 7. 14. 1. Dabo operam ut istuc veni ante quam plura ex animo tuo effluat.  
*Sam.* 9. 27. 1. De qua prius quam respondeo pauca proponam.  
*Att.* 15. 5. 3. Etenim circumspice, sed antequam erubescam—  
*Cat.* 4. 20. Nunc antequam ad sententiam redeo de me brevia dicam.  
*Muræna*. 2. Antequam pro L. Muræna dicere instituo, pro me ipso  
pauca dicam—  
*Milo*. 7. Sed antequam ad eam orationem venio, quæ est propriæ orationis  
questionis, idcirco ex his refutando quæ et in senatu et in iudiciis impetitas sunt.  
*Phil.* 1. 2. Trans quam de re publica dicam incipio, pauca quæ res et testimonium Antonii  
iniuria.  
*Phil.* 2. 3. Cui prius quam de ceteris rebus responderem, de inimicis pauca dicam.  
*Lucr.* 24. Itaque mihi certum est, recuperatores, antequam ad meam defen-  
sionem measque testes venio illius uti confessionis et testimonii.  
*Lucr.* 5. Tametsi permittit sententia mihi, antequam de causa dico de communibus  
invidiæ periculis dicenda esse videantur, tamen ..... aggrediar ad crimen.  
*Fla.* 1. 17. Quæ de re antequam dicere incipio, per pauca mihi de meo officio  
verba faciunda sunt.  
*Lucr.* 6. At tu testibus auditur, antequam dicere quibus ..... dicam de parte incipio.  
*Deiot.* 7. Sed antequam de accusatione ipsa dico, et accusatorum spe pauca dicam.  
*Att.* 10. 15. 4. Si quæquam nactus eris, qui perferat, litteras de antequam dicere.  
*Quinct.* 48. Antequam doceo id factum non esse, libet mihi...  
..... factum Sex Nævie considerare—  
*Lucr.* 6. Quam ob rem a vobis iudices, antequam de ipsa  
causa dicere incipio hæc postulo—  
*Scæv.* 21. Quod ego crimen antequam attingo, peto  
a vobis iudices ut ve-  
*Iul.* 2. 38. ad vos adveniens auxilium peto prius quam oppeto malam  
pestem mandatam hostilibus manibus.  
*Re. Pub.* 1. 15. Videamus, ante quam veniant alii, quidnam sit.



Cicero Att. 16.2.6. Acceris mihi gratum si ante reueneris quam mihi  
in Italiam te auctore veniendum est.

Att. 12.37.2. Quare, antequam discedis Othonem, si Romae est  
conuenias peruelim.

### Future First (or equiv.) with Pres. Subj.

Plautus Mercator 539 Verum hercle postremo utut est, non ibo  
tamen, sed hunc vicinam prius conueniam quam domum  
redeam -

Lucretius 5.110. qua prius adgrediar quam de re fundere fata  
multa tibi expediam doctis solacia dictis.

Cicero Phil. 1.1. Antequam de republica dicam ea quae dicenda  
hoc tempore arbitrar exponam consilium protectionis  
meae.

Leg. Agrar. 2.53. Is videlicet antequam veniat in Pontum,  
litteras ad Gn. Pompeium mittet.

Vorr. 2.2. Atque [adeo] antequam de incommodis Siciliae  
dicam, pauca mihi videntur esse de provinciae digni-  
tate . . . . . dicenda

Sestio 15. Necesse est, antequam de tribuna tu P. Sestii diem  
incipiam me totum . . . . . naufragium exponere.

Balb. 18. Priusquam aggrediar ad ius causamque  
Cornelii quoddam de communi conditione . . . . .  
commemorandum videtur.

Att. 2.22.5. Unum illud tibi persuadeas velim omnia mihi fore  
explicata, si te videro; sed totum est in eo si antequam ille incat  
magistratum



Cicero *Leg.* 2.8. *vedeamus* . . . . ., *priusquam* *adgrediamur* *ad* *leges* *singulas*.

*Acad.* 2.94. *priusquam* *ad finem* *veniam*, *equos* *sustinbo*.

*In Nat.* 1.57. *sed antequam* *adgrediar* *ad* *ea*, . . . . .

*de te ipso* *dicam* *quid* *sentiam* -

*Parad.* 45. *hoc* *proposito* *numquam* *eris* *dives* *ante*,  
*quam* *tibi* *ex* *tuis* *possessioibus* *tantum* *refici-*  
*-iatur*, *ut*. . .

Sallust *Ill. Jug.* 8.3. *Set* *priusquam* . . . . . *initium* *expediam* *pauca*  
*supra* *repetam* -

*Cat.* 4.5. *De* *cuius* *hominis* *moribus* *pauca* *prius*  
*explananda* *sunt* *quam* *initium* *narrandi* *faciam*.

Vergil *Aen.* 3. 253. *Sed* *non* *ante* *datum* *cui* *getis* *moribus* *ante*  
*quam* *vos* *dira* *fames* *nostraeque* *iniuria* *caedis* *ambo-*  
*-sas* *sabigat* *malis* *absumere* *mensas*.

Ovid *Metam.* 15. 417. *Deseret* *ante* *dies*, *et* *in* *alto* *Phoebus* *anhelos*  
*Aequore* *tingit* *equos*, *quam* *consequar* *omnia* *dictis* *In*  
*species* *translato* *novas*.

*Fastorum* 4.387. *Ante* *tamen* *quam* *summa* *dies* *spectacula*  
*sistat* *Eusifer* *Orion* *aquore* *mirare* *erit*.

Horace *Odes* 3. 27. 53. *Antequam* *turpis* *macie* *decentis* *occupet*  
*malas* *teneraque* *succus* *defluat* *praedas*, *speciosa*  
*quacro* *pascere* *tigres*.





Seneca *Tranquil.* 11.8. Hoc si quis ..... sic adspexerit,  
tamquam liberum illis et ad se iter sit, multo ante  
se armabit quam petatur —

*Nat. Quaest.* 7. 11. 1. Quas antequam exponere incipiam illas  
imprimis praesumendum est.

Pliny *Nat. Hist.* 22.95. Itaque caveri conveniet priusquam  
se condant serpantes.

Tacitus *Vit.* 5.1. antequam me iudicium Apollinis recuset faciam  
quod ..... iudices solent.

*Hist.* 1.4.1. Veterum antequam destinata componam  
reputandum videtur, qualis status urbi sit.



## Future with Future Second.

Trag. Frag. Pacuvius. Teucer. 10. Nondum sinam quidquam profari prius quam accepero quod peto.

Cato. N. N. 161. 2. Deinde ne ante saracris quam asparagus natus erit ne in sariendo radices laedas -

Plautus. Miles. 214 Numquam hodie quiescit prius quam id quod petit perfecterit.

Plaut. 920 Quos non dabo tenere aliam prius quam filium convenero -

Epidic. 69. (Ep.) Quid ita? (Th.) Eicam; quia patrem prius se convenire non vult neque conspiciari, quam id argentum quod debetur pro illa dinumeraverit -

Epid. 304 Nabilus, prius quam ego ad te venio -

Mercat. 862. Non concedam neque quiescam usquam nocte neque diu prius profecto quam aut amicum aut mortem investigavero -

Persa 218 Numquam castor hodie scibus prius quam (ego) ex te audivero -

Epid. 121. (Cum) irrigatum plagis pistori dabo, nisi hodie prius comparasset mihi quadraginta minas, quam argenti fuero elocutus ei postremam syllabam -

Plaut. 908. Quin prius disperibit faxe, quam unam calcem civerit; ita paratum est

Pseud. 1031. Metuo ne ille hic Harpax adveniat prius quam hinc hic Harpax abierit cum muliere.



autus lissa. 170. ~~Numquam hercle Hodie hic prius edes, ne frustra~~  
~~sis, quam te hoc laetaturum quid rogo affirmit mihi~~

erence Ro aut 1. 5. 84. Actumst: hic prius se indicavit quam ego argentum  
effecero.

Phorm. 1044. Necus ego ignasco neque promitto quicquam neque  
respondeo Prius quam quidam videro; eius iudicii promitto  
omnia.



**Videro** *Thm. 3.5.4. Tibi de nostris rebus nihil san. ante mandaturus,  
per litteras quam desperare coram me tecum agere posse -  
Fam. 8.10.1. Neque prius desinam formidam quam tetigisse te  
Italiam audiero -*

*Thm. 9.8.1. Plene timet Caesarem censulam designari prius,  
quam exercitum et provinciam tradiderit -*

*Fam. 10.20.2. Omni cura liberati sumus, nec tamen erimus  
prius quam ita esse tu nos feceris certiores -*

*Fam. 16.14.1. Quas ante quam te videro attingere non possum -*

*Fam. 16.23.2. Scribam ad eum, sed non ante quam te videro -*

*Att. 7.5.5. Quid sentis igitur inquis? nihil scilicet nisi de sen-  
-tentia tua, nec prius quidem, quam nostrum negotium aut con-  
-ficerimus aut deposuerimus -*

*Att. 14.19.6. Quod autem laudas me, quod nihil ante de profectione  
constituam, quam ista quo evasura sint videro muto sen-  
-tentiam. Neque quidquam tamen (constituam) ante quam te  
videro -*

*Att. 16.15.6. Sed certe constituere nihil possum, prius quam  
te videro -*

*Cicero 80 Tu me ad verbum vocas; non ante veniam quam  
recusaro -*

*Flacc. 57. Nihil contra disputabo prius quam dixerit -*

*Phil. 7.8. Oro ..... vos ..... ut ..... accipiat sine offensione,  
quod dixerō, neve id prius, quam quale sit explicare  
repudiatis -*

*Cato Mai. 18. de qua (Karthagine) reveri non ante desinam,  
quam illam excisam esse cognovero*

*Leg. 3. respondebo tibi equidem, sed non ante quam  
mihi tu ipse responderis -*





Cicero De Fin. 2.119. nec ante aggrediar, quam te ab istis, quos  
dicis instructum videro.

Timac. 45. neque terminum malorum prius aspiciet,  
quam illam sequi coeperit conversionem.

Iusc. 2.44. contemno magnitudinem doloris a qua me  
brevisitas temporis vindicabit ante pacem, quam venerit.

Varro R.R. 2.1.1. nos te non dimitemus, inquit, antequam illa  
tria explicaris -

R.R. 2.8.1. vos ante ire non patiar, antequam mihi red-  
dideritis tertium actum de muliere

Livy. 44.39.9 novum iter aperui neque prius, quam debet-  
lavero, absistam.

29.18.5. nec ante desinet omnibus eos agitare  
furis, quam reposita sacra pecunia in the-  
sauris fuerit -

23.12.10. respondeam ..... non ..... me ..... neque desit-  
urum ante invictum vestrum imperatorem incusare,  
quam finitum ..... bellum videro.

22.3.10. nec ante nos hinc moverimus quam .....  
.... C. Flaminium ab Asretio patres acciverint -

not infallible  
the fact the subject is to be mentioned  
in the relation described is  
to these facts, in general, the first and the  
the imperfect subjunctive

when a subject is given in position and tense, and so on  
in sentences, in sentences, the fact is that the subject  
is given in position and tense, and so on, and so on  
the first indication was used in the description

first note.

## Perfect Sentences of the Fact

The use of the particles which we are considering, in sentences of the fact, offers the most troublesome problem one has to encounter in their study; and while no other relation type has been the subject of so much comment, none, perhaps, has received as incomplete and in many particulars erroneous treatment in connections of great importance in its development -

The crux here is, as in all of the other cases, the distinction between the use of the Indicative and Subjunctive. In no case is the encroachment of the Subjunctive upon the sphere of the Indicative, ~~motivated by greater definiteness~~, nor the cause of this attributable to so many and such complex influences. The generally accepted theory, briefly stated, is that the Indicative was used to express the actual occurrence of one action subsequently to another; the Subjunctive to express design, or the non-occurrence of the action of the dependent member -

Gildersleeve-Lodge § 574 "Antequam and priusquam, before, take the Present, Perfect and Future Perfect Indicative when the limit is stated as a fact", and § 577 "Antequam and priusquam are used with the Subjunctive when an ideal limit is given; when the action is expected, contingent, designed, or subordinate -

1. After Historical Tenses the Subjunctive is almost invariable when the action does not, or is not to, take place -

note 3. In Latin we find the subj. but used not infrequently, where the idea of suspense or design is very slight, much after the manner of "cum nondum".

In which besides the reference to Latin we find no state -



ment in regard to the periods for which the rules given hold good.

Laue § 1917 "In particular past statements antequam and priusquam introduce the perfect indicator, especially when the apodosis is negative; or, less frequently, an imperfect subjunctive."

This use of the imperfect subjunctive is not found in old Latin, Cicero or Caesar. It is not uncommon in Latin.

§ 1919 "When the action did not occur, or when purpose is expressed, priusquam regularly introduces the imperfect subjunctive in particular past ~~sentences~~ statements."

Attention is called to the indefiniteness of the statement of § 1917, and the incorrectness of the "less frequently, an imperfect subjunctive", and of the statement made in the note to which reference will be made presently.

Dräger § 512. 2. c) "Der Coniunctio des Imperfects kommt in alten Latein nur ein Mal als indirekter Modus vor; Cato ap. Gell. II. 8. 4. ... Auch bei Cicero habe ich die directe Abhängigkeit des Modus nicht bemerkt, ausgenommen im finalen Verhältnisse. Im übrigen ist der folgende

a) Die im Nebensatz erwähnte Handlung ist nicht ausgeführt, sondern durch die des Hauptsatzes verhindert.

β) Ein finales Verhältniss mag zu Grunde liegen.

γ) Endlich findet sich der Coniunctio des Imperfects auch, wie nach cum, bei relativer Zeitgebung ohne finales Verhältniss, jedoch kann ich dafür aus alten und klassischen Zeit kein Beispiel auführen, aus Cicero nur den indirekten Modus"; and § 512. 1. ε) Das historische Perfect ist so häufig, dass





Vollständigkeit der Nachweise unnütz erscheint. Nothwendig steht es dann, wenn in der Erzählung der vorwiegende Hauptsatz ein historisches Sinesis hat, und wenn wider ein finales Verhältnis noch indirekte Rede vorliegt. Ist aber der im Praeteritum stehende Hauptsatz positiv, so wählt der Schriftsteller entweder die absolute Zeitgebung durch das historische Praefect oder die relative durch den Coniunctiv des Nebensatzes.

Kühner need only be quoted, his distinction between the Indicative and Subjunctive hardly deserving serious consideration.

§ 209. d) "Mit dem Coniunctiv des Imperfects und des Plusquamperfects, je nachdem die Handlung des Nebensatzes in Beziehung auf eine vergangene Handlung im Hauptsatze entweder als noch unvollendet bezeichnet werden soll. Der Unterschied zwischen dem Indicativ des Imperfects und Perfects und dem Coniunctiv des Imperfects und Plusquamperfects nach "praequam" und "antequam" ist derselbe wie nach quom, ubi und postquam. Wenn der Indicativ der genannten Zeitformen steht, so steht der Nebensatz in voller Selbstständigkeit dem Hauptsatze gegenüber, und das Imperfect und Plusquamperfect bezeichnen einen Zustand, wenn aber der Coniunctiv steht, so ist der Nebensatz dem Hauptsatze untergeordnet, und dient gewissermaßen zur Begründung desselben."

From which distinction it would indeed be a clever person who would know when to use the Subjunctive and when the Indicative. Moreover, the whole paragraph

State Difficulty (if at all)

is vitiated by the comparison of the Imperfect Indicative, of which there are not more than half a dozen examples in the whole of Latin literature, with the Imperfect Subjunctive, of which more than one hundred and fifty examples can be cited from a single author -

Putting all of the above statements together the most nearly accurate composite result would be that the Indicative was used to express simple subsequence of one action to another in the past, in the early early and classical writers; that the Subjunctive was not used to express this simple subsequence ~~until~~ <sup>until</sup> Livy -

This rule, which is practically that accepted by all the grammars, though many of them make no statement whatever in regard to any difference of usage in different periods, harks back, I think, to the old creed that the Indicative was the mood of fact, the Subjunctive the mood of unreality, design &c, and that the classical writers observed such a distinction rigidly; and owe its incompleteness and error to the fact that due consideration has never, as far as I am aware, been given to the peculiar nature of the particles 'ante quam' and 'prius quam', which, particularly in past relations, made the encroachment of the Subjunctive on the Indicative what was naturally to be expected, and which, as I shall attempt to show, became operative much earlier than the authorities quoted seem to think.

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with citrus green, green, and orange.

... of the ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

\* ... ..  
... ..

So consider the chief factors which were instrumental in bringing about the supplanting of the Indicative in past relations by the Subjunctive.

First there was the final relation which all authorities are agreed took the Subjunctive in all branches; this soon and naturally spread to the relation of "result"; the result is a broad one in the sentence with "priusquam", in view of the comparative nature of the particle; in the sentence Caesars B. 3. 2. 12. 1 "Caesar, priusquam se hostes re terror ac fuga recipient, in fines Suevionum exercitum duxit", which is as near the purely final as we can find, while it is certainly true that the sense is, 'Caesar led his army into the country of the Sueviones in order that the enemy should not first recover etc', it is also true that the same sense is conveyed if the connective 'priusquam' be regarded in the light of its comparative nature; 'sooner than that', 'too soon'; 'Caesar led his army into the country of the Sueviones too soon for the enemy to recover'. From this mixture of finality and result the pure sentence of result was developed in sentences from which the personal element is absent. The growth of this sentence of "result" is pointed to by the large proportion of examples with "possent", "could", in the period when the development was not yet complete; and also by such a sentence as Cicero Att. 8. 11. D. 5. "Nam suspicio esse qui non potui, quod omnia prius arbitratus sum fore, quam ut haec rei publicae causa in Italia non posset esse te consistere".

It is under this general category, "result", that Dräger § 212. 2. C. α should be classed; "Die in Hebräer erwählte Handlung ist nicht ausgeführt, sondern durch die

?

12

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*[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting]*

61  
29, 42, 6, 26, 25, 6 - 117  
p. 68

29, 42, 6, 26, 25, 6 - 117



des Hauptsatzes vorhindert," which is also given as a rule for the Subjunctive by all of the other grammarians, but which is too limited in its scope, depending upon the accidental meaning of the verb in the main clause; as, for example "to die", "to be killed", "to perish", and the like; and the value of which as a rule for all periods is refuted by such unimpeachable examples as Cicero *de Off.* 3.94 "is (Phaeton) ante quam constitit, ictu fulminis deflagavit", and Cicero *de Nat. 51* "Matris autem liberos prius vita praeiit, quam illi hanc a natura lucem accipere potuerunt".

The non-occurrence of the action in the dependent sentence did not in itself constitute a cause for the use of the Subjunctive, but such a sentence was, of course, peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the development of the Subjunctive of "result", and by that susceptibility doubtless was an important factor in promoting that development.

The next influence to be considered is, perhaps, the most comprehensive, and, in consequence, perhaps the most important. Its origin was *Oratio Obliqua* and the *Final Sentence*. Many examples occur in which it is evident that it was desired to express that the dependent action was 'in prospect' or 'looked forward to' by the subject of the leading verb; to express this the Imperfect Subjunctive had to be used since the Imperfect Subjunctive represented the *Future* from a *Past* stand point. It is obvious how rapidly this usage would spread to others not strictly parallel.

In every case of two actions in the past one subsequent to the other, the one which is subsequent is future from the stand point of that which is prior. When this was the



and some have agreed to sentences in which will misrepresent of the  
the defendant to the jury and it was to be expected - p 54

It, therefore, seems reasonable to think that

conception, and it, soon, under the influence of the type just mentioned and the enormous bulk of examples of <sup>the</sup> Imperfect Subjunctive in Oratio Obliqua and the final sentence, <sup>to have</sup> become a commoner conception than that of two distinct and independent actions in the past, the Imperfect Subjunctive had to be used.

Some <sup>that</sup> it seems ~~highly~~ more than probable, causes for the use of the Subjunctive, at once so comprehensive and so natural as those mentioned, must have been of early origin and rapid development; certainly of much earlier origin than would appear from the statements of the grammarians.

Therefore, argue, before appealing to the final test of examples, that it is unreasonable to think that the use of the Subjunctive had reached such full fledged use in Living, without having had its beginnings at a much earlier date. For it is a <sup>well known</sup> ~~truth~~ <sup>fact</sup> ~~saying~~ that the ~~new~~ language of any period is the result of a gradual development, that the changes in syntactical usage are rarely abrupt or sudden; and so when I find in Living only three examples of the Indicative in positive sentences among about one hundred and fifty of the Imperfect Subjunctive as opposed to a much more <sup>or</sup> proportion in Caesars (for instance), I am ~~led~~ <sup>led</sup> to the ~~belief~~ <sup>belief</sup> that this ~~complete~~ change in favor of the Subjunctive must have begun some time before Living's immediate period. This is further <sup>shown</sup> ~~pointed to~~ by the fact that no example of the Indicative is found in Caesar or Nepos. (C.C.)

Dräger, <sup>quoted above</sup>, says that he finds no example in Caesars of the Imperfect Subjunctive which does not show

~ went on the end of this.

the final relation, and other grammarians either explicitly or implicitly make the same statement. Such a statement, however, is, it seems to me, the result of a preconceived idea, handed down from one grammatical treatise to another, rather than of the examination of the examples that occur in the authors. For it certainly requires a strong reach of imagination to find any final sense, or, in fact, any other sense than that of simple subsequence or the "prospectiv" relation, in such sentences as Dr. Div. 155 "qui (Cledi) ante quam fierent... servos per circum... ductus est"; or Lucr. 4. 49 "atque hi collocati intra se prius quam manum consecrerent leviter et quiete, nihil in ipsa quidem pugna maculae rabiosa ferunt" and a number of others.

The early use of the Subjunctive in relations of simple subsequence is further attested by Lucretius 1. 840 "et omnia denique membra ante fuisse, ut opinor, eorum quam foret usus"; [~~which is the line immediately subsequent to~~ <sup>forever</sup> "multoque creatae sunt prius aures quam sonus est auditus"], and Lucret. 4. 844 "et lacerare artus foderaque membra cruce ante fuit multo quam lucida tela volarent, et volens vitare prius natura corgit quam daret obiectum parmae laeva pro arte". And in such sentences, later, as Caesar B. G. 3. 7. 2 "Neque Bibulus... satis mature occurrit quod prius ad continentem visus est Caesar, quam de reus advenit fama omnino in eas regiones perferretur". Sallust Jug. 59. 1 "Igiter postero die prius quam ad obpug. mandum egrederetur, equitatum omnem... pro castris agitas iubet"; Nepos Att. 21. 4 "Atque hoc principem si accideret,

Letters represent the entire Definitions

postquam ... sensit, Agrippam quoniam ad se accessit. <sup>10</sup>

~~It~~ The consideration of the examples of the past Indicative (Aorist) in Cicero is further suggestive.

In the Letters, only the Indicative is used in past relation of *Oratio Recta*. Of all the examples of the Aorist Indicative in Cicero in positive sentences, more than half have verbs either in the first or second person, or whose action refers to the first or second person; and of the remaining examples the large proportion have expressions of time, "annus", "quingentesimo", <sup>passive</sup> "Paulo" i.e. limiting the "antequam" clause; which suggests the conclusion that the early use of the Indicative in past sentences was preserved chiefly in the conversational style in the classical period.

Briefly stated the conclusions reached in regard to the whole question of positive sentences of the past, is as follows; Under the influence of the three inherent forces ~~so~~ influences, whose origin and development have been sketched above, in positive sentences of the past, the encroachment of the Subjunctive upon the original sphere of the Indicative (which was the mood used in the early language), began as early as Cicero and Lucretius, perhaps even earlier, and by Livy's time had almost entirely supplanted it. In Cicero the Indicative is still the usage of the conversational style (in which old forms are always longest retained), and in sentences in which the "antequam" clause is a definition or limits an expression of time.





## Aorist with Aorist. (Positive).

Nautus Amphit. 102 Is prius quam nunc abiit ipse met..... gravidam .....  
uxorem fecit.

Miles. 119 Prius perii quam ad erum veni -

Asinar. 141. Quae prius quam istam adii ..... animum isti dedi.

Andrus 1131. Perii ego hercle miser. ut prius quam plane  
aspexit ilico eum esse dixit -

Terre. 637. Is prius quam moritur mihi dedit tanquam suo,  
ut aequom fuerat, filio ...

Castel. 616 Prius hanc compressit quam uxorem duxit domum.

Epid 46 Nam certa prius quam ad legionem abiit domo,  
ipse mandavit mihi te.

Epid. 627 Si immortales .....; pedibus stans qui  
perhibetur prius venisset quam te advenisti mihi -

Mostel. 22c. Eandem animam oportet nunc mihi esse, gratum ut  
impetravit atque olim prius quam id extudi quom illi  
sublaudiebar.

Porn. 66. Per septuennis surripitur Carthagine, sexennio  
prius quidem quam moritur pater -

Porn. 415 Trecentos Philippos Callabisco vilici dedi dudum  
prius quam evocasti foras -

Carcul. 637. Is prius quam moritur mihi dedit tanquam suo ut  
aequom fuerat, filio ..... -

Terence Hecyra 744 Sine dicam: [uxorem] hanc prius quam duxit vestram  
amorem pertuli.

Cnaeus 4. 839. Multoque creatae sunt prius aures quam sonus est auditus.





~~icero. Att. 1. 2. 57. 33. Rursum ..... causa factae statuendi sensus...  
.... et ut adiectae voces laborarent atque errarent prius  
quam sensus ab his pulsus esset -~~

Fam. 3. 6. 4. Ac mihi tamen ante quam in provinciam veni redditae  
sunt litterae

Fam. 3. 9. 1. Nam quas ex itinere ante, quam ex Asia egressus  
es ..... litteras missisti perinvitus legi -

Fam. 7. 23. 4. Ut redire autem prius quam tuas legi proximae  
litteras quaesivi te -

Fam. 9. 14. 3. Tamen sola quam me plane solutavit ..... inquit...

Fam. 10. 3. 2. Ego ..... necessitudinem constitutam habui...  
.... ante aliquanto quam tu natus es -

Att. 16. 1. 2. Inde ante profectus est, quam ego cum venissem  
cognovi -

Nab. 25. Quae causa ante mortua est quam tu natus es -

Quint. 81. An antequam postulasti, ut bona possideres,  
missisti, ut curaret, ut dominus de suo fundo a sua familia  
vi deiceretur -

Rosc. Amer. 145. Quid vis amplius? ..... si inimicitiarum  
quae sunt tibi inimicitiae cum eo, cuius ante praedia pos-  
-sedisti, quam ipsum cognovisti -

Verr. 1. 33. Omne illud tempus, quod fuit, antequam isti ad  
magistratus remque publicam accessit, habent per me solutum  
ac liberum -

Fam. 1. 1. 4. Ut in rebus multo ante quam profectus es (vocatei sumus)  
ita versamur -

De Nat. Dio. 1. 24. 11. Ante enim iudicasti Epicuram te esse  
oportere quam ista cognovisti -



Cicero Ver. 125. Is mortuus est C. Sacerdos praetor, nescio an ante  
quam Verres praeturam petere coepit.

Ver. 2. 141. Omnia ista ante facta sunt, non modo quam ego  
Siciliam, verum etiam quam iste Italiam attigit.

Rosc. 60. Usque eo animadverti ..... cum iocari ..... antequam  
Chrysogonum nominavi.

Ver. 2. 146. Neque in hac re sola fuit eius modi, sed, ante quam ego  
in Siciliam veni, in maximis rebus ac plurimis.

Ver. 3. 54. Nympho ante quam plane constitit condemnatus.

Ver. 4. 7. Quae dico signa, ante quam ab ea sublata sunt Mess-  
anam cum imperio nemo venit quin viserit.

Caccin. 58. Copiose L. Crassus ..... paullo ante quam nos  
in forum venimus ..... hanc sententiam defendit.

Ligar. 7. Qui ..... me, ante quam vidit, ioci publicos reddidit.

Dom. 85. Universe somatus multo ante quam est loto Rex  
de me, "gratias agendas" censuit.

Proc. Cons. 37. Qui fuerit, ante quam designatus est, decemta  
provincia.

Phil. 10. 14. Qui ante quam nos id (bellum) coacte suscepimus,  
in pace iacere quam in bello vigere maluit.

Phil. 12. 23. Qui fui semper amicus, ante quam ille mihi publicum  
..... est factus inimicus.

De Div. 1. 73. facta coniectura etiam in Dionysio est paulo ante  
quam regnare coepit.

De Nat. 1. 16. ante ..... indicasti Epicurum te esse oportet,  
quam ista cognovisti.

Re Pub. 1. 23. cum legatus noster esset anno fore ante quam  
consul est declaratus.



icero. *Laelius* 96. id actum est proutem quinquennio ante quam  
consul sum factus -

*Acad.* 2. 61. in Syria cum (Antiochus) esset mecum paulo  
ante quam est mortuus.

*Laelius* 11. ut memini batonem anno ante, quam est  
mortuus, mecum et cum Scipione disere -

*Tusc.* 1. 13. ego ..... non commemini, ante quam sum natus,  
me miserum -

*Cato Mai.* 50 qui (Livius) cum sex annis antequam ego natus  
sum, fabulam doxisset -

*Leg.* 2. 5. ut vestri Attici, prius quam Thescus eos demi-  
-grave ex agris ..... iussit sui erant idem et Attici -

*Tusc.* 3. 1. cur ..... animi ..... medicina nec tam desiderata sit,  
ante quam inventa, nec tam culta, postquam cognita est -

*De Nat.* 1. 68. quod ..... ex atomis, id natum aliquando est;  
si natum, nulli dei ante quam nati

*Tusc.* 1. 13. nos, si post mortem miseri futuri sumus, miseri  
fuimus ante, quam nati.

*De Pin.* 1. 49. qua (morte) qui affecti sunt in eadem causa sunt  
qua ante quam nati -

*Leg.* 1. 19. quae (lex) sacris omnibus ante nata est quam scripta  
ex illa aut quam omnino civitas constituta.

*Coluent.* 31. Patris autem liberos prius vita privavit, quam illi  
hanc a natura lucem accipere potuerunt.

*De Off.* 3. 25. Atque is antequam constitit ictu fulminis defla-  
gravit -



Sallust Bell. Jug. 97. 4 Et prius quam exercitus aut instrui aut sarcinas  
colligere, denique ante quam signum aut imperium ullum ac-  
cipere quivit, equites ..... in nostros incurrunt.

Hist. exc. C. Maeri. 8. Scilicet quamquam L. Sicinius primus ... loquacius.  
... circumventus erat, tamen prius illi invidiam metuere quam  
eos iniuriae pertaesum est.

Livy 9. 32. 6. Et prius sol se meridie inclinavit, quam telum  
huic aut illi missum est  
24. 25. 10. Sicut tum ex templo praetores rogationem pro-  
mulgarunt acceptaque paene prius quam promulgata est,  
ut omnes regiae stirpis interficerentur.

9. 13. 10. Obsessis prius quam alter consul victore exercitu  
advenit, et comعات et montibus Samnitium invecti  
erant et auxilia intromissa

Seneca 1. 7. Ext. 2 Namque Cassandri pestiferam sibi dexteram somnio  
prius cognovit, quam exitu sensit  
3. 3. 5. Rupit enim verbera, fidiculas laxavit, solvit equ-  
ulcum lammias extinxit prius, quam efficere potuit ut  
tyrannicidii conscios indicaret.

6. 7. Ext. 2. Exspiravitque prius eorum tota civitas, quam  
ulla ex parte Romanae civitatis respectum deposuit.

Seneca Benef. 6. 23. 5. Cogitavit nos ante natura, quam fecit, nec tam leve  
opus sumus, ut illi potuerimus excidere





## Imperfect Subjunctive.

Cicero Verr. 4. 147. Antequam verbum facerem, de sella surrexit atque abiit.

Phil. 14. 27. O solem ipsum beatissimum, qui antequam se abderet, . . . . . fugientem vidit Antonium.

Tusc. 4. 49. atque hi collocuti inter se prius quam manum consererent leniter et quiete, nihil ne in ipsa quidem pugna iracunde rabiosare fecerunt.

Phil. 5. 43. Qui . . . . subito . . . . exortus prius confecit exercitum . . . . . quam quisquam hoc eum cogitare suspicaretur.

Phil. 2. 21. Prius enim rem transegit quam quisquam eum id facturum suspicaretur.

Phil. 2. 96. Sed prius quam te suum sibi viderens, ipse possedit.

Verr. 2. 17. Qui simul atque ei . . . . . provincia obvinit, statim Romae et ad urbem antequam proficisceretur, quaerere ipse secum et agitare cum suis coepit.

Att. 8. 11. d. 5. Nam suspitione adsequi non potui quod omnia prius arbitratus sum fore, quam ut haec rei publicae causa in Italia non posset duce te consistere.

Cluent. 27. Puer . . . . . ante noctem mortuus et postridie, antequam laceret, combustus est.

Verr. 2. 167. Eripiunt enim tibi istam orationem contemnendorum Sicularum atque oratorum statuae illae equestres, quas tu paulo ante, quam ad urbem venire poni inscribique iussisti.

Phil. 8. 1. Quamquam is quidem, ante quam sententiam diceret propinquitatem excusavit.



<sup>Prin</sup>  
Cicero De Leo. 1. 53. qui (ludi) ante quam fierent ..... seruis  
per circum ..... ductus est.

Verr. 4. 26. Nec prius illam crucem ..... revellisti .....  
quam Romam ..... adiretis

Tim. 11. 11. 2. Sed prius quam id scire nihil sum ausus  
sumere.

Lucret. 4. 840 et omnia denique membra ante fuerit ut opinor  
eorum quam foret usus.

4. 844. et lacerare artus foedaeque membra cruore  
ante fuit multo quam lucida tela volarent, et volans  
vitare prius natura coegit quam daret obiectum  
parvae laeva per artem.

5. 1379. at liquidas avium voces imitator ore ante fuit  
multo quam levia carmina cantu conciliare homines  
possent.

Caesar Bell. Gall. 2. 12. 1. Postridie eius diei Caesar priusquam  
se hostes ex terrore ac fuga reciperent in fines Sue-  
-donum ..... contendit.

Bell. Gall. 3. 26. 2. Ad eas quas diximus, munitiones perven-  
-erunt utque his proutis prius in hostium castris  
constiterunt, quam plane ab his videri aut, quid  
rei gereretur, cognoscere possent.



Caesar Bell. Gall. 4.4.7. His interfectis navibusque eorum occupatis,  
prius quam ea pars Monapiorum ..... ventior fieret,  
flumen transierunt.

Bell. Gal. 4.14.1. Prius ad hostium castra pervenit, quam  
quid ageretur Germani sentire possent.

Bell. Gall. 6.3.1. In fines Nerviorum contendit et, prius  
quam illi aut convenire aut profugere possent, ....  
..... in dediticium venire atque obsides sibi dari  
coegit.

Bell. Gall. 7.9.5. Ea cum pervenisset, ad reliquas legiones  
mittit priusque omnes in unum locum cogit, quam de eius  
adventu Arverni nuntiare posset.

Bell. Gal. 7.36.7. Silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus  
priusquam subsidio ex oppido venire posset ..... duas  
ibi legiones collocavit.

Bell. Civ. 2.26.4. Equitesque committunt praelium et prius  
quam plane legiones explicari et consistere possent  
auxilia regis ..... in fugam coinciunt.

Bell. Civ. 2.34.6. Itaque priusquam telum adigi posset  
aut nostri propius accederent omnis huiusmodi  
terga vertit seque in castra recepit.

Bell. Civ. 3.109.1. Prius Cassius ad Messaniam navibus adve-  
nit, quam Pomponius de eius adventu cognosceret.

Bell. Civ. 3.109.5. Quos ille cum in conspectum eius venie-  
rent, priusquam audiret aut cuius rei causa missi  
essent, cognosceret, corripit atque interfici iussit.

Bell. Civ. 1.41.5. Sic omne prius est perfectum opus, quam  
intellegeretur ab Afrania castra manere.



2852 Bell. Civ. 3.7.2. Neque Bibulus ..... satis mature occurrit,  
quod prius ad continentem visum est basari, quam de  
eius adventu fama pervenire in eas regiones perfunderetur.

Bell. Gall. 8.13.3. Turpiter refugerunt nec prius finem  
fugae fecerunt ..... quam se aut in castra suorum re-  
ciperent aut nonnulli pudore coacti longius pro-  
fugerent.

Jepos Moeb. 3.1. Ad quod gerendum ipse dux delatus est, dux probrum  
collegae dati, Heria et Lamachus. Id cum apparuerit,  
prius quam classis exiret, accidit ut cum nocte omnes  
Hermiae ..... deciderentur.

Dion 4.4. Nam prius quam pubes esset scorta  
adducebantur, vasa spulsiue obtrahantur, neque  
ullum tempus sobrie relinquebatur.

Chabrias. 22. Fecit idem Cypro, sed publice ab Athenien-  
sibus Euagoras adiutor datus, neque prius inde discessit,  
quam totam insulam bello decerneret.

Datam. 5.1. Hic priusquam perveniret, qui erat profectus  
in itinere convenit qui Aspin ducebant.

Datam. 9.3. Hoc idem cum universi fecissent,  
priusquam pervenirent ad eum quem aggredi  
volebant, confixi conciderunt.

Datam 11.3. Hic cum aliquandiu in colloquio fuis-  
sent et diversi discessissent iamque procul Datam  
abesset Mithridates, priusquam ad suos perveniret  
..... in eundem locum revertitur appropinquavit..... sedidit.





epos. *Datum. 11. 5. Quem cum digito demonstrant, ille  
respicere, aversum ferro transfixit priusque, quam  
quisquam posset succurrere, interfecit.*

*Agasil. 3. 2. At Agasilas in Phrygiam se convertit  
eumque prius depopulatus est, quam Tissaaphenes  
usquam se moveret.*

*Hannib. 7. 6. Hos Hannibal ratus sui exposcendi  
gratia missos, priusquam iis senatus daretur,  
navem ascendit se*

*Hannibal 11. 1. Quam acie constituta, priusquam signum  
pugnae daretur, Hannibal, ut palam faveret suis.  
..... tabellarium in scapha cum caduceo mittit.*

*Arist. 2. 1. Interfuit autem pugnae navali apud Salamina,  
qua facta est prius quam poena liberaretur.*

*Eumen. 3. 6. Atque tenuit hoc propositum et prius in  
aciem exercitum eduxit proeliumque commisit,  
quam milites sui scirent, cum quibus arma con-  
ferrent.*

*Cato. 1. 1. M. Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescen-  
tulus, priusquam honoribus operam daret veniens  
est in Sabinis.*

*Atticus. 21. 4. Atque hoc priusquam ei acciderat, post-  
quam ..... sensit, Syrippam generum ad se arcessi iussit*

*Themist. 8. 4. Inde non prius egressus est, quam rex cum data dextra  
in fidem recipere. quam praestitit*

*Eumen. 4. 2. Qui ..... non prius distracti sunt, quam alterum animam  
relinqueret.*



Callust Bell. Jug. 54. 10. Numidae prius quam ex castris subveniretur,  
sicuti iussi erant, in proximas collis discedunt.

Cat. 13. 3. Set lubido stupri . . . . . incesserat viri mulie-  
bria pati . . . . .; dormire prius quam somni cupido esset.  
Bell. Jug. 59. 1. Igitur postero die prius quam ad obpugnan-  
dum egrediretur, equitatum omnem . . . . . pro castris  
agitare iubet.

Valerius Maximus. 1. 7. 6. Id ex Graccho prius quam tribunatum, in  
quo fratrum exitum habuit iniret, multi audierunt.  
2. 8. 2. Tunc Calatinus, prius quam Lutatius causam  
suam ordiretur. "Quaero, inquit Valeri utrum te"  
7. 3. Ext. 7. Nam, ex illa infelici pugna prius quam cladis  
nuntius domum perveniret, quendam ex amicis com-  
positum et formatum Carthaginem misit.

1. 7. 4. Cum quidam paterfamilias per circum Flamin-  
ium, prius quam pompa induceretur, serum suum  
. . . . . sub furca ad supplicium egisset. . . . . Jupiter  
braccopit.

3. 8. 3. Quo quidem tam absciso responso consulatum  
Palicano, prius quam illum adipisceretur, eripuit.

5. 5. 1. In eodem domicilio antequam nasci, habitari;  
in iisdem incubulis infantiae tempora peregi.

1. 6. 3. Quod prius quam legati renuntiarent, aruspex  
Leicentium . . . . . futurum dixerat.

2. 5. 1 et 4. 4. 9.



Talerius Max. 2. 5. 1. Statuam auratam nec in urbe nec in ulla  
parte Italiae quisquam prius adspexit, quam a M. A.  
Glabrione equestri patri poneretur in aede Pietatis.  
3. 2. 22. nec ante dimicare destitit quam captam  
profundo mergeret.

3. 3. 3. Aurem eius morsu corripuit, nec ante  
dimisit, quam et ipse vita, et illa corporis  
parte, privaretur.

4. 4. 9. Eadem gens nullum ante scrupulum ar-  
genti habuit, quam Paulus, Perse rege devicto, +  
Q. A. Tuberoni, genero suo, quinque pondo ar-  
genti ex praeda donaret.



ivy 37.18.8. inde, cum praesto fuissent equites, pedibusque expediti,  
inal praesidio eorum tutus, priusquam hostes sentirent aut moverentur,  
Pergamum contendit -

35.27.10. magna vi pecorum hominumque inde abrupta, priusquam  
a Sythco tyrannus praesidium agris mitteret, discessit -

41.19.9. ceterum priusquam circumire castra hostium possent  
bagnatum est -

23.34.4. sed prius se iustas circumiecit, quam mori ac moliri  
quicquam rex posset -

23.37.7. Tracoms, priusquam se hostes ab repentina pavore colligerent  
recepti signum dedit -

ivy 22.4.7. Romanus clamor prius undique orto quam satis comaret  
se circumventum esse sensit et ante in frontem laterumque pugnari  
coeptum est, quam satis instrueretur armis, aut expediri arma  
stringique gladii possent -

21.5.16 postremi ..... ex varia trepidatione cum in unum coeli-  
-gerentur, priusquam a tanto pavore reciperent animos Han-  
-nibal ..... fugam ex repera fecit

spective 44.9.1. Popilius priusquam armatos muris admovent, misit,  
qui magistratibus ..... suaderent se.

41.18.6. obsedit castra prius tamen, quam vim admovent, missis,  
qui temptarent nunc praefectorum praesidii oppidanorum animos.

41.18.7. ibi divisae copiae, prius quam digrederentur communiter  
ambo exercitus lustraverunt -

39.46.6. priusquam consules in provincias proficiscerentur,  
legationes transmarinas in senatum introduxerunt

39.5.17. multos ex die priusquam in urbem inviceretur, inviceo  
Flaminio tribunos ..... donis militaribus donavit -





474. 36.44.7. una .... postquam captam alteram navem vidit,  
priusquam ab tribus simul circumveniretur retro ad classem  
refugit -

25.18.14. Badius priusquam opprimeretur parma atque  
equo relicto ad suos aufugit -

34.20.9. in urbem inducit, priusque omnia cepit, quam se  
reciperent Lacetani -

26.25.6. priusquam maioribus occuparetur rebus, in  
Macedoniam atque inde in Thraciam exercitum ac Maedos  
duxit -

29.24.2. Scipio ..... legatis propere, priusquam res vulgaretur,  
remissis in Africam litteras dat ad regem

34.26.9. ibi priusquam hostium intraret agrum sociorum  
auxilia expectavit -

29.28.6. prius recursum semper ad naves, quam clamor agrestis  
conciret, fuerat -

28.33.17. inter eos et reguli ipsi fugerunt, priusquam tota  
circumveniretur acies inter tumultum elapsi -

37.46.5. Damocritus ..... in ripa Tiberis consecutus custodibus,  
priusquam comprehenderetur, gladio se transfixit -

37.27.6. itaque priusquam appropinquaret classis Myonesum por-  
-fugerunt -

ult. 38.23.1. patentibus iam portis, priusquam irumperent victores,  
saga e castris Gallorum in omnis partes facta est.

21.14.1. repente primores secessio. . . . . facta, priusquam responsura  
daretur, argentum aurumque omne ..... in ignem ..... conicientes  
..... eodem ..... semet ipsi precipitaverunt -



iv. 7. 49. 8 et priusquam ad propinquare urbi satis sciunt  
ad spectaculum omnes..... effunduntur

39. 36. 1. Priusquam agerent quicquam, terror Romanis iniectus  
erat -

39. 28. 7. Postquam ei me esse prius etiam, quam M. Acilius  
exercitum in Graeciam traiceret praetuli.

39. 4. 1. Priusquam consules redirent Romanam, M. Fulvius  
proconsul ex Aetolia redit -

38. 55. 5. L. Hostilius et scriba et accusus, priusquam de  
Scipione iudicium fieret, absoluti sunt -

37. 57. 5. in qua provincia prius aliquanto, quam successor  
veniret, L. Aemilius Paulus..... cum Lusitanis pugnavit.

37. 54. 15. vos nec cupistis haec antequam haberetis, nec nunc  
..... cupere potestis -

37. 51. 1. Priusquam in provincias praetores irent, certamen inter  
P. Licinium pontificem maximum fuit et Q. Fabium Pictorem  
flaminem Quirinalem -

37. 45. 13. Postquam traicimus Hellespontum priusquam  
castra regia, priusquam aciem videremus..... eadem  
nunc victores victis ferimus -

37. 22. 3. biduo ante quam Endamus cum classe ab Samo veniret,  
tredecim..... naves..... adversus eandem Syriacam classem  
missae -

36. 26. 1. Tunc priusquam Homolus expositis diebus Aetoli  
..... legatos ad Antiochum miserunt -

35. 43. 3. priusquam solveret naves, Ilium a mari  
escendit, ut Minervae sacrificaret

35. 32. 3. qui priusquam concilium iis daretur, implerant et  
omnium aures terrestres navalisque copias commemorando



Livy. 21.39.10 Occupavit tamen Scipio Numam traicere et ad Tici-  
-um amicum motis castris, priusquam educeret in aciem,  
ad hostandorum militum causa talis orationis intercessus

Cority. 45.22.3. et Macedonas Illyriosque liberos esse, ut audimus,  
iubetis, cum servierint, antequam vobiscum bellarent.

44.5.6. solido praedebat elephantes in pontem; cuius  
priusquam in extremam procederet, succisis assutis  
conlapsus pons usque ad alterius initium pontis protabi-  
eum leniter coquebat.

42.37.5. priusquam digredirentur a Corcyra, litterae a Pisto  
adlatæ sunt, quibus quaerebat se.

42.36.8. iam Gn. Sicinius, qui, priusquam magistratu abiret,  
Brundisium ad classem ..... praemissus erat ..... in agro  
Apolloniati castra habebat.

42.21.6. priusquam proficiscerentur consules, L. Cicerio  
praetori prioris anni ad eadem Bellonae senatus datus est.

42.13.5. ascendentibus ad templum a Cirrha, priusquam per-  
-veniretur ad frequentia aedificiis loca macris erat ab hora  
iuxta semitam se

42.1.7. iratus ..... quod ..... nihil in se honorifice ..... factum  
a Praenestinis esset, priusquam ab Roma proficisceretur litteras  
Praeneste misit.

41.9.4. priusquam consules provincias sortirentur prodigia  
nuntiata sunt.

40.41.7. priusquam hi consules venirent ad exercitum qui Rome  
indictus erat, praecerant A. Postumius ..... M. Fulvius nobilitate



- iv. 29.2.16. ceterum, quoad continisset exercitum, propositum bello se fore ratus, antequam prelo Gadis traiceret, exercitum omnem passim in civitates divisit—
- 27.37.1. priusquam consules proficiscerentur novum adia, sacrum fuit quia Venus de caelo lapidaverat—
- 27.19.1. Hasdrubal iam antiquam dimicaret, pecunia rapta eleph-  
-antisque praemissis ..... ad Pyrenaeum tendit—
- 27.18.2. pro castris equitum stationes habebant in eas velites antesignanisque et qui primi agminis erant advenientis exitum, priusquam castris locum caperent, adeo contemptum impetum fecerunt, ut etc.
- 27.16.13. Fabio auspicanti, priusquam egrediretur ab Tarento, aves semel atque iterum non addixerunt—
- 27.1.11. Consules priusquam in provincias irent duas urbanas legiones ..... scripserunt—
- 26.31.7. et antequam obsiderem Syracusas, nunc legatis mittendis, nunc ad colloquium eundo temptavi pacem.
- 23.24.15. priusquam signa Achradinam admovent praemittit Syracusanos ..... ut ..... impellerent hostes ad dedendam urbem.
- 24.44.7. priusquam ab urbe moverent, prodigia procurant quae nuntiata erant.
- 22.31.1. (obsides) in Africam transmisit et priusquam in con-  
-tinentem excursionem faceret, Minige insula vastata ..... ad litora Africae accessit—
- 22.36.6. boetorum priusquam signa ab urbe novae legionis movent, decemviri libras adire atque inspicere iussu [sunt]
- 24.14.5. itaque priusquam cum hoste manum censerent, praenuntiat, tempus venisse eis libertatis—





IV. 27.16.2. igitur pilis tantum coniectis prius paens, quam  
consererant manus terga dederunt -

22.38.6. Contiones, priusquam ab urbe signa moverentur  
consulis Varronis multae ac feroces fuere -

26.14.5. omnes tamen prius quam aperirentur hostibus  
portae, expirarunt -

26.3.1. Id priusquam fieret, ita futurum compertum ex  
transfugis Iulius. Placcus Senatus Romanum cum scripsisset  
varie animi hominum pro cuiusque ingenio adfecti sunt.

25.31.12. Haec ante diebus quam Syracusae caperentur P.  
Claudius ..... Uticam ..... transmisit -

23.28.5. Hasdrubal, priusquam moveret castra pecunias imperat  
populis omnibus suae dicionis -

23.17.5. itaque desperata tutela urbis ut circumvallari moenia  
viderent, priusquam continuarentur hostium opera per intro-  
-missa munimenta ..... perfugerunt

25.22.10. prius tamen quam haec continuarentur opera, legati  
ad Hannibalem missi -

25.16.1. Graccho, priusquam ex Lucanis moveret, sacrificanti  
triste prodigium factum est -

24.41.1. nam priusquam Romani amnem Hiberum transissent  
ingentes copias Hispanorum Mago et Hasdrubal fuderunt.

22.8.1. Priusquam satis certa consilia essent, responsalia  
nuntiatur clades -

21.47.3. prius Placentiam pervenire, quam satis sciret Hannibal  
ab Ticino profectus -

22.29.4. itaque priusquam ad coniectum teli venire tant manum,  
consereret, et suas a fuga effusa et ab nimis feroci pugna  
hostes continuit -



iv. 5.21.7. Priusquam L. Quinctius consul in provinciam per-  
-veniret, Q. Mummius in agro Pisano cum Liguribus .....  
pugnavit -

35.21.2. Priusquam consul praetoresque in provincias pro-  
-ficiscerentur, supplicatio fuit prodigiorum causa -

34.29.14. priusquam Sythenum traderetur Pythagoras.....ad  
Nabium venit -

34.16.10. haud ita multo post eodem, depresso Tarraconem  
consule, priusquam inde quoquam procederet, defecerunt -

34.4.19. nolite eodem loco existimare futurum rem quo fuit,  
[antequam lex de hoc ferretur -

33.42.6. et Q. Fabius Maximus augur mortuus est admodum  
adulescens, priusquam ullum magistratum caperet.

33.16.1. Priusquam dimicaretur ad Conascephalos, L. Quinctius  
..... initium quoddam ..... motus fecit.

31.40.3. postquam signa ferri ..... viderunt, priusquam ex-  
-perirentur certamen, metu in deditionem venerunt.

29.22.9. mortuus tamen prius in vinclis est, quam iudicium  
de eo populi perficeretur -

29.6.11. priusquam clamor oreretur, in vigiles Poenorum  
ut in nullo tali metu sopitos impetus est factus

28.13.4. ad medias acies aliquanto serius pervenit pugna,  
ut prius aestus..... laborque..... fames sitis que corpora  
adfecerent, quam manus cum hoste consererent.

27.40.10. Priusquam Claudius consul in provinciam veniret  
..... Hannibalem expeditis cohortibus C. Hostilius Tabulus  
incomposito agmini terribilem tumultum intulit.

27.24.4. septem principes senatus, priusquam custodire in  
portis locarentur, ante noctem cum liberis evaserunt



- 38.24.9. quem priusquam complerentur, caput centurionis ante pedes eius abiecit.
- 37.5.2. Acilius ..... suos in castra ..... reduxit; et tunc cibo et quiete repletis corporibus, priusquam praetorium dimitteret denuntiavit.
- 37.3.7. 1. Cornilio Scipio Africanus, priusquam proficisceretur, fornicem in Capitolio adversus viam ..... percussit.
- 36.36.1. Alter Consul ..... priusquam ad bellum ..... proficisceretur, postulavit ab senatu ut re.
- 36.18.1. 1. Is ac centione dimissi milites, priusquam corpora curarent, arma tela parant.
- 36.17.2. ipse, priusquam ad hastem copias admovent, vocatos in contionem milites saucis est adlocutus.
- 36.13.7. inde Pellinacum ..... circumcidunt et, priusquam oppugnarent, mittunt ad Philippum re.
- 36.12.1. cuius (contionis) priusquam tempus veniret, in consilium advocavit socios.
- 32.17.1. priusquam e navibus copiae exponderentur omnis multitudo urbe deserta in arcem confugit.
- 31.7.1. Consul ..... priusquam centurios in suffragium mittent contione advocata "ignorare" inquit "michi re.
- 30.35.4. Hannibal ..... Hadrametum per fugit, omnia et ante aciem et in proelio, priusquam excederet pugna, reperiens re.
- 28.32.1. Scipio ..... priusquam castra ab hoste innotuit ..... multis verbis in perfidiam invec tus ..... professus est re.
- 28.11. ..... priusquam proficiscerentur consules ad bellum, moniti a Senatu sunt, ut re.
- 28.3.4. Scipio castris prope urbem positis priusquam circumvallaret urbem, misit ad portas qui ..... temptarent suaderentque re.



24.20.12. Tarrenti triduo aut quam Hannibal ad moenia  
accederet.....missus M. Livius de

26.41.34. nemo ante me novus imperator militibus suis priusquam  
opera eorum usus esset, gratias agere iure ac merito  
potuit; me vobis, priusquam provinciam aut castra videret,  
obligavit fortuna -

21.61.1. Priusquam certa huius cladis fama accideret, trans-  
-missus Hiberum Hasdrubal iter ad mare convertit.  
22.37.6. sic priusquam peteret consulatum deinde in petendo  
consulatu, nunc quoque consul, priusquam videt aut  
hostem insanit -

35.35.19. multis frustra in loricae ictibus datis tandem in nudum  
corpus vulnera pervenerunt et priusquam a media acie  
succerneretur ~~expiravit~~ -

35.29.3. effuse secuti fugientes per convallem plerique  
et vulnerati et interfecti sunt, priusquam occultum hostem  
viderent -

35.28.10. et priusquam, qualia propinquis castris solent co-  
-traheretur certamen, nox intervenit -

**Tacitus** Hist. 3.15.2 exercitus adgredi statuit, antequam ducibus auctor-  
-itas ..... rediret -

Hist. 1.74.11. praetoriani ..... remissi antequam regionibus  
miscerentur -

Hist. 4.66.15. Labeo antequam circumveniretur profugit -

Hist. 1.67.11. Laccina belli avidus proximam quamque culpam  
antequam pacniteret, altumibat -





Tacitus Ann. 15.15.7. namque et munimenta ingressi sunt, antequam  
100. agmen Romanum excederet -

~~Ann. 15.20.14. Neronem interficiendo matris avidus non prius  
difficili potuit, quam Burrus necem eius promitteret, si  
proxime coargueretur -~~

Hist. 1.7.5. Capitonem in Germania cum similia cooptaret...  
..... legati legionum interfecerant, antequam iuberentur -

Hist. 2.6.1. antequam Titus adventaret, sacramentum Othonis  
acceperat uterque exercitus -

Hist. 2.25.1. antequam miscerentur acies, turba vertutibus  
Vitellianis, Vellius doli prudens repressit suos -

Hist. 2.96.2. Prima Vitellio tertiae legionis defectio nuntiatur,  
missis ab Aponio Saturnino epistulis, antequam is quoque  
Vespasiani partibus adgregaretur -

Hist. 3.70.1. Luce prima Sabinus antequam in vicem hostilia  
cooptarent, ..... ad Vitellium misit cum mandatis et ques-  
-tu quod pacta turbarentur -

Hist. 4.35.1. At Domitianus Nucianusque antequam Alpibus  
propinquarent, prosperos ..... nuntios accipere -

Ann. 4.67.12. prospectabatque pulcherrimum sinum antequam  
lesurius ..... faciem loci videret -

~~Ann. 15.34.1. non ante insubrem represserat, quam idem in eos  
..... propinquaret~~

Ann. 4.46.10. sed antequam arma inciperent misero legatos ami-  
-citiam obsequiumque memoraturos -

Dial. 27.6. causas exquirimus, quas te solitum tractare, paulo  
ante dixisti plane mitior et eloquentiae temporum nostrorum  
minus iratus, antequam te Aper offenderet maiores tuos  
laccessendo -



Hist. 4. 60. 8. neque ante preces admissae quam in verba Gallien  
iurarent -

Ann. 15. 39. 1. non ante in urbem recessus est, quam domui  
eius....., ignis propinquaret -

Ann. 13. 20. 14. Nero ..... interficiendae matris avidus non  
prius differri potuit, quam Burrus necem eius promitteret,  
si facinoris coargueretur -



eneca Ad Polyb. De Leonis. O dura fata et nullis aqua virtutibus  
antequam felicitatem suam nosset frater tuus ex-  
emptus est. + Ad Polyb. De Leon. 9.7.

De. Bea. 5.25.2. Tiberius Caesar inter initia dicenti  
cuidam "Meministi" antequam plures notas  
familiaritatis veteris proferret, "non meminisse"  
inquit "quid fuerim"

Ad Marc. De Leonis. 19.5. Mors dolorum omnium ex-  
solutio est et finis, ultra quem mala nostra  
non exeunt, quae nos in illam tranquillitatem,  
in qua, antequam nasceremur, iacuiamus,  
reponit.

Ad Polyb. De Leon. 9.2. Frater meus in eum substitutus est  
locum, in quo fuerat antequam nasceretur.

Lud. de mor. Claud. 10.4. Dic mihi ..... quare quinquam ex-  
his, quos quasque occidisti antequam de causa  
cognosceres, antequam audires damnasti!

De Clement. 1.15.4. Deinde priusquam aperirentur  
codicilli iuravit se Tarie ..... hereditatem non aditum.

De Bea. 2.27.1. Cn. Lentulus avarus divitiarum maximum ex-  
emplum antequam illum libertini pauperem facerent, ....  
..... ingenii fuit sterilis tum pusilli quam animi.

Nat. Quaest. 2.26.5. Deinde saxa evoluta rupesque partim in-  
laesae quas spiritus, antequam urerentur, expulserat,  
partim exesae et in levitatem pumicis versae, novis-  
sime cacumen nostri montis emicuit.



etoxus. 11. 1. Continuationesque complures, priusquam  
invalerent indicio detectas comp. ut alias  
alio tempore se.

Aug. 76. 12. (Ego) qui in balneo demum post horam  
primam noctis duas buccas manducaui prius  
quam unguis inciperem -

Tiber 20. 3. Ac priusquam in Capitolium flecteret,  
descendit e curru.

Calig. 48. 1. Priusquam provincia decederet, consilium  
inuit nefandae atrocitatis.

Nero. 23. 18. Indices autem priusquam inciperent  
reverentissime adloquebatur -

Vitus 11. 5. Senatus priusquam edicto convocaretur  
ad curiam concurrit -

Aug. 43. 23. Ad scaenicas quoque et gladiatorias opus  
et equitibus Romanis aliquando usus est verum  
priusquam senatus consulto interdiceretur.

Jul. 9. 10. Siquidem ante paucos dies quam aedilitate  
iniret venit in suspicionem -

Aug. 74. 6. Convivia nonnumquam ..... maturius  
relinquebat cum convivae et cocuare inciperent  
priusquam ille discumberet et permaneret digresso  
eo.

Aug. 94. 25. Eadem Atia priusquam pareret somniavit  
intestina sua ferri ad sidera -

Aug. 101. 1. Testamentum ..... ante annum et quattuor  
menses quam decederet, factum est, ab eo.

Tiber 14. 17. Ante paucos vero quam revocaretur dies  
aquila ..... in culmine domus eius assedit.





<sup>actonius</sup> Tiber 2.6. Hasdrubalem prius quam Annibali fratri  
<sup>resist</sup> coniungeretur oppressit.

Calig. 1.9. Consul deinde iterum creatus ac prius  
quam honorem iniret ad componendum Orientis  
statum expulsus (est) -

Calig. 12.3. Deinde augur in locum patris sui domi  
destinatus, prius quam inauguraretur ad ponti-  
ficatum traductus est.

<sup>laud</sup> Claud. 44.2. Prius igitur quam ultra progrediretur,  
bracchatus est ab Agrippina.

Calig. 44.4. Et nonnullis ante paucissimos quam  
consummaturi essent dies, primae pilae amittit.

Nero. 56.8. Ante paucos quam periret menses attulit  
et extispicio nec unquam litavit.

Gal. 19.1. Prius vero quam occideretur sacrificantem  
mane haruspex eademidem monuit.

Domit. 23.11. Ante paucos quam occideretur menses  
cornix in Capitolio elocuta est.

Vespas. 2.3. Vespasianus natus est ..... quinquennio  
ante quam Augustus excederet.

Calig. 1.3. Germanicum ..... quaesturam quinquennio  
ante quam per leges liceret et post eam consulatus  
statim gessit.

<sup>ful</sup> Jul. 18.3. Ne neque more neque iure, ante quam provin-  
ciae ornarentur profectus est.

Aug. 4.1. Decedens Macedonia, prius quam profiteri  
se candidatum consulatus posset, mortem obiit  
repentinam.



*uetonius* Tiber 74.4. Et ante paucos quam obiret dies turris  
Phari terrae motu capreis concidit.

*Calig.* 8.23. Extat et Augusti epistula, ante paucos  
quam obiret menses ad Agrippinam replem ita  
scripta.

*Nero.* 20.14. Ac ne concussu quidem repente  
motu terrae theatro ante cantare destitit  
quam inchoatum absoluerit nomen.

Give all your examples here.

Negative Sentences of the Past.

The rule laid down by Anton, "Beobachtungen über die Construction der Lateinischen Zeitpartikeln Antequam und Priusquam", p. 49, to the establishment of which he devotes the whole of his pamphlet of fifty pages, holds good with few exceptions throughout the language. He says, "Der Indicativ Perfecti steht nach 'non antequam', wenn auch in Hauptstadt der Indicativ Perfecti steht, mit einziger Ausnahme des Falles, in dem das 'constitutum' des Handelnden besonders hervorgehoben werden soll, und wie sich von selbst versteht, in 'oratio obliqua'."

It is readily seen that it is entirely natural that the negative sentence should not have followed the development of the positive sentences in the use of the Subjunctive because of the change in its character by the addition of the negative. The result of the negative in most cases is to make the particle equivalent to "donce", "until", and hence the action of the dependent clause is prior instead of subsequent to that of the leading clause, consequently the "prospective" (Future) Imperfect Subjunctive as well as that of "result", is hardly possible, and even that of purpose is an awkward and infrequent conception, taking the form of indistance upon the accomplishment of the dependent sentence by persistence in the action of the principal sentence.

In later writers, however, the universal use of the subjunctive in positive past sentences seems not to have been entirely without influence upon the negative sentence, as is shown ~~in and~~ ~~for example in~~ ~~the sentence as~~ ~~Lucius Ann. 15. 37.~~ "non ante in urbem regressus est, quam domui eius, ..., ignis propinquasset."



## Aorist with Aorist. (Negative).

utus Galens 1168. Qui non circumspexi centiens prius... quam rete  
extraxi ex aqua.

cero Jam 11.13.2. Constatit nusquam prius, quam ad ruda venit -  
Jam, 4.11.1. Non prius mihi persuadere potuit quam tuis est  
effectum litteris ut se

Jam, 10.4.14 Nec multo ante rediisse scii quam ex pistola  
tua cognovi se

Milo 64. Nec ante repudiata sunt, quam quesita

Att. 8.11.2.7. Atque haec non ego prius sum suspicatus, quam mihi  
palam denuntiata sunt.

Att. 12.35.2. Antequam a te proxime discessi, nunquam mihi  
venit in mentem se

Mur. 34. Itaque ibse Pompeius tantum in animo venius, posuit,  
ut, cum ..... possideret, tamen non ante, quam illum vito  
expulit, bellum confectum indicavit.

Phil. 1.11. Illae enim nulla promulgatione latae sunt antequam  
scriptae -

Phil. 5.7. Quid? non ante lata (lex) quam scripta est? quid? non  
ante factum vidimus quam futurum quisquam est suspicatus?

Phil. 5.15. Nec ante turpes iudices quesiti quam honestis iudic-  
ibus nocentium salus desperata est -

Virr. 3.60. Scilote equitem biduum retentem, neque ante dim-  
issum quam ad condicionem eius depectus est.

Virr. 5.53. Nunquam in Sicilia publice est emptum quin .....,  
antequam hoc delectum ..... consilium iste dedit.

esar Bel. Gal. 1.53.1. Atque omnes hostes terga vortuerunt neque prius fugam  
destiterant, quam ad flumen Rhenum ..... pervenerunt.





Caesar *Bel. Gal. 7.25.4. Nec prius illi est a propugnatoribus vacuus  
relictus locus, quam..... finis est sugnandi factus.*  
*Bel. Gal. 7.47.3. Neque finem prius sequendi fecerunt, quam muro  
oppidi partisque adpropinquarunt*

Lepos *Epam. 2.2. Neque prius cum a se dimisit, quam in doctrinis  
tanto antecessit condiscipulos, ut*

*Epam. 3.5. Neque prius bellum destitit, quam Messene res-  
tituta urbem eorum obsidione clausit.*

*Epam. 9.1. Univerſi in unum impetum fecerunt neque prius  
abcesserunt quam magna caede edita multisque occinſis for-  
tissime ipsam Epaminondam pregnantem spem amicum  
percussum, concidere viderunt.*

*Epam. 9.2. Huius casu aliquantum retardati sunt Boeti, neque  
tam a prius pugna excesserunt, quam repugnantes profligant.*

Ovid *Metam. 3.273 Surgit ab his solio fulvaeque recondita nube Seneca  
adit Somnus; nec nubes ante removit, Quam simulavit  
anum; posuitque ad tempora canos:*

*Metam. 4.317. Nec tamen ante adit, etsi properabat adire,  
Quam se compositum quem circumspexit amictus, Et finxit  
vultum; et meruit formosa videri -*

*Metam. 6.709. Nec prius aerii cursus suppressit aetheris, Quam  
Ciconum tenuit. Populos sua moenia, raptor.*

*Metam. 12.534. Nec prius abstinitus ferrum exerceat cruore, Quam  
data pars leto partem fuga noxque diremit*



Ovid Ep. ex Pont. 1.8.19. Nec prius abscessit, merita quam ca-  
noentium. Se nimis ulciscens exstitit ipse nocens.

Virgil Aen. 2.741. nec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi,  
app. tumulum antiquae Geniis sedemque sacratam viximus.

Livy  
L. Max. 2.2.1. Erge, cum Asiae rex. Eumenes ..... bellum comparari  
senatui nuntiasset, non ante scire potuit, quid aut illo locutus  
esset, aut patres respondissent, quam captum Persae cognitum est.

Seneca Bra. lit. 20.3. Lugebat domus otium domini suis nec. finivit  
tristitiam quam labor ille suis restitutus est.

Cicero Ann. 1.70.22 nec fides salutis, antequam Caesarem exercitum  
—que reducem videre—

Ann. 12.5.6. nec ante ommissa cunctatio, quam Vitellius suis artibus  
id perpetrandum sumpsit.

Plinius Jug. 5.3. Nec prius dies cuiusque sollemnis frequentare desiit, quam  
grandi iam natu et in turba quondam sponsaliorum diu nixatus—  
Jibor. 37. Cum ..... turus ..... non prius ex foro misisset quam extorta pecunia  
—alig. 27. Curatorem ..... non prius occidit quam offensus butre facti cere bri  
rdore—

Vespas. 6. Nec tamen quicquam ante temptavit ..... quam sollicitatus quor-  
—undam et ignotorum et absentium fortuito favore—

Vespas. 15. Non ante succensuit quam altercationibus insolentissimis  
baene in ordinem reductus—

Jul. 58. Neque --- ante detexit ..... quam parva obrutus fluctibus—



21. 31. 9. inde .... tendit in Tirocinum. Sed iterum inquit  
via, priusquam ad Drumentiam flumen pervenit.
23. 9. 9. aliquid osculo carere non ante precibus abestit,  
quam pervicit ut gladium poneret & -
26. 38. 11 nec Blattius ante abestit, sed audaci incipit, quam  
idem obtundendo docendoque ..... pervicit & -
27. 14. 12 nec ante finis superius est factus, quam in castra  
paventes compulsi sunt.
27. 27. 4. non ante apparuit, ..... quam circumire, qui  
ab tergo intercluderent viam.
28. 33. 13. nec ante circumdantem sensere, quam tumultum  
equestre pugnae ab tergo accipere.
29. 2. 16 nec ante abcessum est, quam matris quoque  
convenit hostium.
30. 12. 8 nec suadendo ante valuit, quam rex victus in  
conspectum datus est.
33. 1. 6. agmen armatorum non ante, quam ad Hospitium  
imperatoris ventum est, conspexerunt.
34. 8. 2. nec ante abestiterunt, quam remissa intercessio  
ab tribunis est.
34. 12. 8. legati non ante profecti, quam impositus in  
navis milites viderunt.
34. 46. 12 nec ante in hanc aut illam partem moveri  
acces potuerunt, quam Q. Victorius et C. Antinius...  
... signa adempta signis in hostis iniecerunt.
35. 26. 9. nec ante finem, quam patres videri id, fecit.
37. 10. 7. nec fides ante Persistrato facta est, quam coram hosti  
fines Polyxonides non manscripsit se se de



LIVY 37.10.9 nec ante dimisit eum, quam fidem dedit adulescenti  
ab his sacris se temperaturum

41.2.10 nec ante finitum est, quam tribus milibus quinque  
circa eum conatitiorum interfecit eunt-

44.37.3 nec ante, quam prima fons valli ac fossa producta  
est, ex statione equites revocati sunt-

34.20.5 praecipit iis, ne se ex eo loco ante moverent, quam  
ipse ad eos venisset.

35.20.14 ceterum legati ad Antiochum missi expectabant,  
et prius quam ii redissent vetuerat Cn. Domitium consul  
senatus discedere ab urbe.

38.13.10 edixit, ne Romani milites acciperent priusquam  
Attali auxilia accepissent-

38.25.1. oratores ..... venerunt, petentes ne ante [ab  
Ancyra] castra moveret, quam collocutus cum suis regerent.

38.32.10. ita decrevit ..... se P. Scipionem, priusquam  
Romam redisset, accusari non passurum.

42.8.8. quas ob res placere senatui ....., nec ante  
consulem de provincia decedere quam deditos in sedem  
suam Ligures restituisset-

43.16.13. regerunt se prius quidquam publici negotii  
gesturos, quam iudicium populi de se foret esset-

43.21.6. cum ita traditum esset, ne quis prius intercederet  
sibi, quam privatis sua iudi dissensionique legum potestas  
facta esset-

23.31.8. utrumque ..... e re publica fuit, et M. Claudium ad  
dumtaxat in Campaniam proficisci, et comitia  
non prius edici quam is inde confecto, quod mandatum  
est negotio revertisset-





- LVII 1.2.5. Nec ostenderunt bellum prius, quam intulerunt -  
1.12.1. Non prius descendunt in aquam quam ..... in adversum  
Romani subiere -  
2.59.2. Nec ante cretiti quam signa inferentem Volscum videt  
3.21.1. Nec ante moverunt de sententia consulem quam tribuni ....  
.... polliciti sunt -  
5.37.6. Non ante coepit finem quam monitu deorum aqua  
ex lacu Albino emissa est -  
4.6.3. Nec ante finis contentionum fuit ..... quam victi tandem  
patres ..... concessere -  
4.17.11. Nec ante in campos digressi sunt quam legiones auxilio  
Saliscorum venerant -  
9.8.7. Interea consules exercitum scribere armare educere  
placet, nec prius ingredi hostium fines, quam cum iusto in  
ditionem nostram perfecta sunt -  
9.30.9. Nec prius sensere, quam palustris in foro relictis  
plenos crapulae eos lux oppressit -  
9.32.8. Nec prius inclinata res est, quam secunda acies Romana  
ad prima signa, integris fessis successerunt -  
10.26.10. Deletam quoque ibi legionem, ita ut nuntius non superesset,  
quidam auctores sunt, nec ante res consules, qui iam laud a  
clausio advenant, famam eius cladis perlatam, quam in conspectu  
fuere Gallorum equites -  
7.34.7. Nec prius ab hoste est visus quam loco quam putabat adpro-  
-pinquavit.

First note

## Pluperfect Subjunctive - <sup>two</sup>

The Pluperfect Subjunctive performs <sup>two</sup> distinct functions in the "integrated" sentence, two in Oratio Obliqua and one in Oratio Recta. First and most important, in Oratio Obliqua, as Future Second from the past, always with negative leading sentence; thus confirming the statements made earlier in this paper in regard to the use of the Future Second with negative leading sentence in Oratio Recta. Second as representation of the aorist Indicative of Oratio Recta when transferred to Oratio Obliqua; [in this case the Pluperfect Subjunctive sometimes occurs when the writer arbitrarily shifts the tense reckoning from the standpoint of the reporter to that of those involved in the verb's action. This shift of standpoint is common in the Oratio Obliqua of living in all relations]. Third the independent Pluperfect Subjunctive in Oratio Recta in positive and negative past sentences, chiefly the latter, which as will be shown were probably influenced by the Oratio Obliqua usage. The number of examples in which the Pluperfect Subjunctive occurs in Oratio Obliqua in negative sentences as the representative of the Future Second, is large; and the influence on the Oratio Recta usage was the same as in the case of the Imperfect Subjunctive in positive sentences representing the Future First, already alluded to; this use of the Pluperfect Subjunctive in explicit Oratio Obliqua was naturally carried over into implicit Oratio Obliqua, and from that, under the influence of the ever-increasing use of the Subjunctive in all past sentences, to cases in which it is hardly possible to feel the presence of the thought of the subject of the leading verb. The following examples



illustrate this development;

Livy 5.15.4 *cecinit, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua missa foret, numquam potiturum Pius Romanum* -

27.40.8 *monenti L. Fabio, ne, priusquam genus hostium cognosset, tunc manus consereret* -

24.18.19 *"cui militum generi non prius, quam pulsa Italia hostis esset, finitum stipendiarum tempus erat* -

(In which an implicit *Oratio Obliqua Futura* is felt in the soldiers' thought, "we will not finish our term of service until the enemy has been driven &c").

22.7.11 *"circumfundebanturque sibi sciscitantes, neque, ulli, utique ob notis, priusquam ordine omni inquirerent, potrant"*; (in which the *Futura* conception is still fainter).

This use of the *Pluperfect Subjunctive* in negative past sentences developed to such a degree that in Suetonius it seems to have almost superseded the *Aorist Indicative*; the nearest approach to which, in that author, is the *Perfect Passive Participle* without the auxiliary "esse"; that is, in all the negative past sentences in Suetonius, in which the verb in the dependent member is in the active voice the *Pluperfect Subjunctive* is used; Sueton. Tiber. 15 *"Comma-tum omnem ... non autem transmisit, quam consistens apud ripam explorasset ... opera"*; when it was in the passive voice the past participle without the auxiliary "esse" occurs; Sueton. Jul. 58 *"neque ... ante detexit ... , quam pecus obrutus fletu"*; whether "est" or "esset" should be supplied cannot be positively stated, though the author's usage indicates that had he written the full form he would have chosen the latter I

... of ... of ...

... of ... of ...

... of ... of ...

... all examples ...



It is also significant in connection with this development that even in Cicero no example of the Indic. after a negative leading sentence occurs in the Philosophical Works, his later writings, while the Pluperfect Subjunctive does occur; this is, of course, in part due to accident, and cannot be taken as an absolute criterion of the usage of the period, since Livy uses the Rarest Indicative freely after the negative, but is mentioned as indication of the early origin of the Indicative.

The use of the Pluperfect Subjunctive after a positive leading sentence has, I think, a different history, though its use may have been encouraged and increased by the commonness of the Pluperfect Subjunctive in the connection already mentioned.

The Pluperfect Indicative was practically excluded from the usage of the *antequam* sentence (I find but three examples, two of them doubtful), chiefly for the reason that it was not ordinarily needed - to say "he did this before he did that" expressed just as much as "he did this before he had done that," since the former includes the latter.

But the need of the Pluperfect was sometimes felt in a sentence in which the main action is to be represented as interrupting the action of the dependent verb which was in progress (as *sed egredere*), so the Plap. Subj. was used.

In such a sentence the idea of result ("too soon for") was one might almost say inherent, which affords an additional reason for the use of the Subjunctive.

The above, of course, has nothing to do with such a sentence as *Ing. Ann. 1.472* "misit equos in castra, prius-





quam pabula gustassent Iovis Xanthumque bibissent", in which the mood is explained by the evident purpose contained in the main action, and the tense is to express completeness of the verbs' actions'; "pabula gustassent" = had eaten up all of the fodder; "Xanthumque bibissent" = had drunk the Lethe dry - Notice the negative in "avertit" and Future involved in the idea of purpose.

It is unnecessary, I think, in view of what has been said above, to consider in detail the articles of Pescatori and Micaliella in regard to the use of the Pluperfect Subjunctive in the "Bulletino di filologia classica", May and August 1898, to which reference has been made in the preface to this paper.

#### ~~The results~~

Notes. The Pluperfect Subjunctive is also used with 'antequam' and 'priusquam' when dependent upon an Historical Past Conditional action.

You do not note the imperfect indicative.



Positiva.

## Pluperfect Subjunctive.

Att. 10.17.1 Dinde Scirapion cum epistola tua; quam prius quam aperuissem, dixi ei te ad me de eo scripseris ante, ut feceras.

Att. 14.20.2 Iude ante discessit, quam illum omnesse audissem.

Pom. 2.171. Hic primo Carpinatius, antequam in istius tantam familiaritatem pervenisset, aliquoties ad socios litteras de istius iniuriis miserat.

Dom. 141 Non potuit ullo modo, ..., non in agendo truci ac saepe precare, praesertim illo pontifice magistro, qui cogretur docere ante quam ipse didicisset.

Balb. 28 Neque solum dicatione, quod in calamitate clarissimis viris L. Maximo ... videmus accidisse, ut earum civitatum fierent curio - cum haec sat multae non potuissent quam hoc solum civitatis mutatione viderent -, sed etiam postliminio potuit civitates fieri mutatio.

Plauc. 98 Haec cum viderem, cognovi, ..., refertum esse Gracciam sceleratissimarum hominum ... quorum impium ferrum ... meus ille consulatus e manibus extorserat: qui ante quam de meo aditu audire potuissent ... in Thacedoniam ad Plauciumque perveni.

Phil. 5.47 Saepē magna in dolos virtutes, prius quam rei publicae prodesse potuisset, extincta est.

Phil. 11.7 Ponte igitur ante oculos, patres conscripti, ..., irruptionem armatorum in Trebonii domum, cum meum ille prius latronum gladios videret, quam quae res esset audiret.

Negativa.

Flam. 11.13.1 Caesari non credebam prius quam commissum et collocutus essem.

Att. 15.27.1 Non enim ego tam illum exprobare, ..., debui quam



ille aut non ere ante quam me vidisset aut citius reverti.  
Parr. 3.133 Nec illum ante tibi satis facere (oportuit), quam  
tu omnium estimatione satis faceres.

Att. 15.11.3 Non min fuit committendum ut ille ex Stalio  
prius quam a me convalescet discederet.

Flam. 9.1.7 Expectabam minime iam diu neque sustinebam,  
ne ad te prius ipse quid scriberem quam aliquid accepis-  
sem, ut possem te remunerari quam similino munere.

[Note. A number of examples lost by accident too late to be copied.]

Livy 22.7.11 circumfundebanturque obvio sciscitantes, neque  
avelli, utique ab notis, priusquam ordine omnia inquisissent,  
poterant.

24.16.11 tum Gracchus, priusquam omnes iura libertatis  
acqueressent, inquit, minime nota strenui aut ignavi militis  
notasse volui.

24.18.9 cui militum generi non prius, quam pulsis Italia  
hostis esset, finitum stipendiorum tempus erat.

28.34.7 mos intus erat Romanis, cum quo nec prius  
nec aequis legibus iungatur amicta, non prius imperio in  
min tamquam pacatum uti, quam munera divina humanaque  
sedissent, obides accepti, arma adempta, praecidia ur-  
bibus imposita forent.

Tacit. Ann. 1.47.2 Ardentesque ardent equos in castra prius quam  
fabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.

Ovid Her. Ep. 16.36 Si prius optavi, quam mihi nota foret. Ante  
tuos animos vidi, quam lumine vultus.]



Sal. Max. 2.6.2 Eiusdem civitatis exercitus non ante ad dimicandum  
descendere solebant, quam tibias concentu et cuspide pedis  
modulo, cohortationis calorem animo transissent, orgeto et  
crebro ictus sono strenue hostem mordere admitti.  
2.6.16 Nam Persarum admodum probabilis institutum fuit,  
quod liberos suos non prius adspiciebant, quam septimum  
implerent annum.  
9.2. Est 2. Neque ante sanguinem explebatur quam ad unum  
victorem omnes redeiret.  
9.13. Est 3. Nec prius si ibidem lecto committebat, quam  
a stipulatoribus diligenter esset scrutatus.

Ductonius Sibr. 18. Communicationem omnem ... non ante transmissit, quam  
consistens apud ripam explorasset et hostium more.  
Calig. 9. Non enim prius destitit quam obligari rem ... an-  
nuntiasset.  
Calig. 28. Nec ante satiatus est quam membra et artus et  
viscera hominis tracta per viros ... videret.  
Claud. 1. Hostem .. non prius destitit neque quam species  
barbaras mulieris, humana amplius, victorem tandem al-  
tra saltem Latinis prohibuisset.  
Otho 2. Ne tantum potentia valuit, ut ... prius quam plan-  
stitutionem si impetrasset, non dubitaret a senatu ad  
agendas gratias introducere.  
Calig. 3. ... ut ... non prius succedere si diuini videret qua-  
vindicis ... impugari et comprehensum.  
Sal 67. Ideo, ut barbaram capellamque summisserit nec ante des-  
cendit quam videret.





# Pluperfect Subjunctive. (Oratio Obliqua).

iv. 21.34.4. (dixit) Hospitem exire & Gallias non hostem admittit  
nec stricturum ante gladium & pro Gallias libens, quam in Italiam  
venisset

21.31.2 minus obvium fore Romanum credens cum quo, priusquam  
in Italiam ventum foret, non erat in animo manus conserere -

26.1.2. Q. Tullius Ap. Claudius ..... prorogatum imperium, et utque  
exercitus, quos habebant, licenti ulsque, nec a Capua, quam  
obsidebant, obcederent prius quam sapuissent.

27.20.5' constabat ..... occupatos .... animos .... esse nec  
transitionibus finem ante fore, quam omnes Hispani milites...  
... traducti in Galliam forent.

27.50.11 et pro cuiusque ingenio aliis iam certum gaudium,  
aliis nulla ante futurum fides erat, quam legatos consulentes  
litteras audissent.

30.40.6. de provinciis consulum nihil ante placabat agi,  
quam Lyati Philippi regis et Carthaginiensium auditi essent.

30.40.7 rogare itaque prius quinque agi passuram, quam  
sibi provincia Africa decreta esset &c.

32.8.3. vetitusque ut ipse provincia decedere prius aut  
veterem deducere exercitum, quam cum Lygionibus novis  
consul venisset

42.26.9 ceterum senatum iis non ante dari quam novi consules  
magistratum inissent placuit.

22.25.11. nec tamen ne ita quidem prius mittendum ad exercitum  
Q. Fabium, quam consulum in locum L. Flaminii sufficere.

22.34.7. nec finem ante belli habituras, quam capere ante  
plebeium, id est hominem novum, fecissent -

23.11.5. Dixit se ..... iussum ..... ita coronatum navem  
ascendere nec ante deponere rem, quam Roma promississet



- LIVY 27.40.8.... monenti Q. Fabio, ne, priusquam genus hostium cognosset, temere manum consereret -  
33.49.2. exposuissent..... haud quintum cum ante quam bellum toto orbe terrarum concisset.  
4.1.6 Canuleius vociferatus..... nunquam eos se viro delictum habituros antequam ea..... plebes scivisset -  
4.11.4. Consenserat ut..... nec ulli prius Romano ibi, quam omnibus Rutulis divicis esset, gleba illa agri resignaretur  
4.58.2 Petiere ne priusquam ipsi senatum Romanum adissent, Veios iretur -  
5.15.4. Cecinit, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa font, nunquam politurum Veios Romanum -

- ICERO Fam. 3.7.2. Et simul .... querebatur, quod eos tributa exigere vetarem prius quam ego se cognita permississam -  
Fam. 3.7.3. Quid habuit iniquitatis me scribere, ne facerent ante quam ego rem causamque cognossem?  
Fam. 12.8.1. Quod mihi videor ..... intelligere te nihil commissurum esse temere nec ante quam scisses se -  
Att. 1.14.5. Senatus decernebat, ut, antequam rogatio lata esset, ne quid ageretur -  
Att. 3.24.2. Ad nos perferebatur senatum. nihil decernere ante, quam de nobis actum esset -  
Att. 7.4.2. Monere ne ante in senatum accederem quam rem conficissem -  
Fam. 2.19.1. Verebar ..... ne ante, quam tu in provinciam venisses, ego de provincia decederem -  
Fam. 12.1.12. Scripsi etiam ad senatum litteras, quae addi vetui prius quam tibi recitatae essent.



- [Livy] 23.31.8. utrumque . . . . e. re publica fuit, et M. Claudium ad  
permutandos exercitus in Campaniam proficisci, et comitia  
non prius edici, quam is inde confecto, quod mandatum est,  
negotio revertisset
- 34.20.5. bruci pitius, ne se ex eo loco ante moverent, quam  
ipse ad eos venisset.
- 35.20.14. ceterum legati ad Antiochum missi expectabantur,  
et priusquam ii redissent, retulerat sen. Comitium con-  
sulem senatus discedere ab urbe -
- 38.13.10. Edixit, ne Romani milites acceperent, priusquam  
Attali auxilia accepissent.
- 38.25.1. Oratores . . . . venerant petentes, ne ante pat. Ancyrae  
castra moveret, quam collocutus cum suis regibus esset.
- 38.52.10. ita decrevit . . . . . se P. Scipionem prius  
quam Romam redisset, accusari non passurum.
- 42.8.8. quas ob res placere senatui . . . . ., nec ante con-  
-sulem de provincia decedere quam deditor in sedem  
suam legiones restituisset -
- 43.16.13. negarunt se prius quidquam publici negotii  
gesturos, quam iudicium populi de se factum esset.
- 45.21.6. cum ita traditum esset, ne quis prius introiret  
legi, quam privatis suadendi dissuadendique legem  
potestas facta esset -

would not this be better at the beginning of your  
dissertation? So that your reader may know at  
the start just what you do not discuss, and why.

I think it would be well for you to state all of  
your results in a general conclusion

## Conclusion.

In conclusion it may be remarked that there are a number of cases in which throughout the literature the subjunctive is the usage - 1. In final sentences. 2. In sentences dependent upon an ut of purpose or result. 3. In sentences dependent upon the Protasis or Apodosis of a Conditional. 4. When the subject of the verb with 'antequam' or 'priusquam' is the Ideal Second Person. 5. When the verb in the leading sentence is Imperative; especially if the subject of the dependent verb is the same as that of the leading verb, since in that case the Imperative idea is more easily carried over to the dependent verb.

The examples of illustration of these rules are so numerous throughout the authors examined that it is not deemed necessary to cite them here.

W. H.

J. H. U. May 1905.



•  
stare in antenno possessore,

## Life

I was born in Stanton, in the State of Virginia, on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1875. My early education I received in my native town, first in the school of Prof. S. H. Dimes and later at the Stanton Military Academy from which I graduated at the age of 17.

In the autumn of 1893 I entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and after three sessions of work there was awarded the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degree. The following session was devoted to graduate work in Latin and Greek in the same University under the direction of Prof. W. B. Patten and Prof. M. W. Humphreys, to whom I gratefully ascribe my first impulses to advanced study.

In October 1897 I came to the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland, where I have remained since that time engaged in the study of Latin, Greek and German. My hearty thanks are due Professors Smith, Warren, Wilson, Gildersleeve, and Wood for their encouragement, advice and scholarly example.

Walter Halliwell.

Baltimore. May 1900.











